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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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4 September 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Liaowang on Li Xiannian's U.S., Canadian Visits (Zhu Shixiang; LIAOWANG, No 28, 15 Jul 85).....	1
PRAVDA Editorial Warns U.S. To Keep Geneva Accord (XINHUA, 1 Aug 85).....	4
Helsinki Conference Urges Superpowers To Agree (XINHUA, 1 Aug 85).....	5
PRC Supports UN Committee Resolution on Malvinas (XINHUA, 10 Aug 85).....	6
Briefs	
Shultz, Shevardnadze To Meet Again	7

UNITED STATES

Li Xiannian Speaks at State Banquet in U.S. (RENMIN RIBAO, 25 Jul 85).....	8
Briefs	
Academic Exchange Meeting	11

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Briefs	
U.S. Star Wars Plan Condemned	12

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Deng Xiaoping Indicates Hu, Zhao To Be Replaced (KYODO, 22 Jul 85).....	13
Chen Yun Inscribes Pingjiang Uprising Hall (Liu Chunxian; XINHUA Domestic Service, 22 Jul 85).....	15
Zhang Jingfu on China's Open-Door Policy (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 23 Jul 85).....	16
CYL Central Authority Holds Meeting in Beijing (Chen Laiyong; ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, 7 May 85).....	17
Family Planning Proves Effective in Slowing Down Population Growth (Huang Caigang; JIHUA SHENGYU BAO, 26 Apr 85).....	19
Work-Study Program in China Gains Momentum (Gong Qin; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 7 May 85).....	21
Rectification Commission Hails Hebei Plant Director (XINHUA, 27 Jul 85).....	23
Statistics on Physical Development of Chinese Youth Reported (RENKOU YANJIU, No 3, 29 May 85).....	25
Briefs	
Rioters Trap Hu in Car	26
Literature Translation Meeting	26
Jigme Welcomes Return of Statue	26
Books About World War II	27
New Books on Science	27
New CPC, CYL Members	27
Yingchao Writes Plaque	28
Zedong-Zhu De Memorial Reopens	28

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Policy on Intellectuals Implemented by Intellectuals (Zhang Zhenguo; RENMIN RIBAO, 10 Jul 85).....	29
Shandong Endeavors To Bring Population Growth Under Control (Yu Xudong; JIHUA SHENGYU BAO, 26 Apr 85).....	31
Study on Shanghai's Floating Population Reported (Zheng Guizhen, et al.; RENKOU YANJIU, No 3, 29 May 85)....	33

300,000 Join Youth League in Zhejiang Party (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 2 May 85).....	44
Chen Fawen on Correspondence School of Politics (Feng Shaopo; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 16 May 85).....	46
Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals Viewed (Ye Ban; RENMIN RIBAO, 10 Jul 85).....	48
Briefs	
Shandong Government Deregulation	49
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION	
Hainan Returns Properties to Overseas Chinese (Qi Birong; HAINAN RIBAO, 10 Apr 85).....	50
Guangdong Vice Governor on Overseas Chinese Policy (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 27 Jul 85).....	52
Hunan Commentary on Malpractices Related to Diplomas (Hunan Provincial Service, 19 Jul 85).....	54
Henan CPC Committee, Government Stress Education (Henan Provincial Service, 25 Jul 85).....	56
Henan Holds Provincial Educational Work Conference (Henan Provincial Service, 25 Jul 85).....	58
Hunan's Liu Zheng Stresses Importance of Cultural Work (Hunan Provincial Service, 25 Jul 85).....	60
Guangdong Holds Conference on Radio, TV Relay Stations (Guangdong Provincial Service, 22 Jul 85).....	62
Henan Fighters in Yunnan Write to Yang Xizong (Henan Provincial Service, 23 Jul 85).....	63
Guangxi Official on Retired Cadres (XINHUA, 2 Aug 85).....	64
Briefs	
Democratic Forum	66
Death of CPPCC Vice Chairman	66
Guangxi Radio, Television Conference	67
SOUTHWEST REGION	
Checking of Unhealthy Tendencies in Party Discussed (Zaobai; CHONGQING RIBAO, 3 Apr 85).....	68

Education Campaign on Party Spirit Launched (YUNNAN RIBAO, 9 Jun 85).....	70
Measures To Improve Leadership Style Adopted (Shen Chang; SICHUAN RIBAO, 20 Jun 85).....	72
Governor Serves People in Disaster Areas (Liu Zifu; RENMIN RIBAO, 10 Jul 85).....	74
CHINA DAILY Carries Report on Xizang (Zhu Ling; CHINA DAILY, 6 Aug 85).....	76
CHINA DAILY Carries Report on Xizang (Zhu Ling; CHINA DAILY, 7 Aug 85).....	78
XINHUA Surveys Tourists on Xizang's Progress (XINHUA, 27 Jul 85).....	81
Achievements in Sichuan Family Planning Work Discussed (Jiang Zeyu; JIHUA SHENGYU BAN, 12 Apr 85).....	84
Reforms in Yunnan's College Enrollment Policy Discussed (Zhou Jianfang; YUNNAN RIBAO, 13 Apr 85).....	88
Conference on Minority Education Held (Yang Guoxu; SICHUAN RIBAO, 5 Jun 85).....	90
NORTH REGION	
Reduction in Number of Meetings Urged (TIANJIN RIBAO, 20 Apr 85).....	92
Endless Meetings Criticized Suggestions on Reducing Meetings, by Xia Yubing	92 93
HEBEI Journalists Commended for Fine News Reporting (HEBEI RIBAO, 24, 27 Apr 85).....	94
King Chongzhi Speaks at Nomination Meeting, by Xing Chongzhi	94
First-Hand Information, by Zheng Xiting	96
Announcement of Good News Nominees, by Zhang Qiuyang	98
Rational Distribution of Intellectuals Across China Emphasized (Song Kun; HEBEI RIBAO, 1 May 85).....	100
Hebei Holds Family Planning Meeting (HEBEI RIBAO, 27 Apr 85).....	101

NORTHWEST REGION

- Education in Party Spirit Emphasized
(Luo Qingshan; SHAANXI RIBAO, 8 Jun 85)..... 103

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

- Romania, Yugoslavia Celebrate PRC Army Day
(XINHUA Domestic Service, 30 Jul 85)..... 105
- Yunnan Holds Reception to Mark Army Day
(YUNNAN Provincial Service, 1 Aug 85)..... 106
- Qinghai Holds Soiree To Mark PLA Anniversary
(Qinghai Provincial Service, 1 Aug 85)..... 107
- Hainan Military District Intellectuals
(HAINAN RIBAO, 5 Apr, 21 May 85)..... 108
- Party Membership, by Teng Jiaguo 108
Selection for Promotion 108
- Soldiers Instructed To Suppress Tabloids
(Yan Guozi, Zhang Shaozen; HAINAN RIBAO, 6 May 85)..... 110
- Air Force, Neimenggu Leaders Meet on Dual-Talents
(Yang Yankui; NEIMENGGU RIBAO, 15 May 85)..... 111
- Fujian Air Force Supports Economic Developments
(Fujian Provincial Service, 27 Jul 85)..... 113
- PLA Holds 5 August Greening Work Conference
(XINHUA Domestic Service, 5 Aug 85)..... 114
- Resettlement of Retired PLA Cadres
(Sichuan Provincial Service, 6 Aug 85; Yunnan Provincial
Service, 2 Aug 85)..... 115
- Sichuan Improves Accommodations 115
Preparations in Yunnan 115
- Briefs 117
PLA Popularizes Songs to Mark World War II 117
Computers for Hainan Cadres

TAIWAN

- Possibility of Chiang Wei-Kuo Succeeding Brother Viewed
(Hsu Wen-chan; YA-CHOU-JEN, No 18, 31 Apr-6 May 85)..... 118
- Possibility of Vice President Succeeding Chiang Ching-kuo Viewed
(Cheng K'e-shuang; MIN-CHU TIEN-TI, No 16, 17 Jun 85)..... 126
- Editorial on Contradictions Between Left, Right Factions
(TSU-LI WAN-PAO, 13 Jul 85)..... 130

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

- Hong Kong Political Groups Ask for Clarification of NCNA's Role
(Louis Liu; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 27 Jul 85)..... 132

GENERAL

LIAOWANG ON LI XIANNIAN'S U.S., CANADIAN VISITS

HK230954 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 28, 15 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Zhu Shixiang: "Seeking Friendship, Cooperation, and Peace--Li Xiannian Visits Canada and the United States"]

[Text] President Li Xiannian is visiting Canada and the United States. This is another important visit by a Chinese leader to North America after Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the above two countries last year. President Li's visit to these two countries will have great significance for enhancing mutual understanding between China on one hand and Canada and the United States on the other, for developing friendship and cooperation between China and these two countries, and for safeguarding world peace.

Sino-Canadian relations have a long history. More than 100 years ago, some Chinese crossed the Pacific Ocean by junk. They went to Canada to reclaim wasteland, to be lumberjacks, to pan for gold, and to build Canada's Pacific Railroad. They contributed much to the development of western Canada. According to records, by the end of the 18th century, Chinese silk, tea, and porcelain-ware was already being sold to Canada and Canada's fur, leather, and timber was being sold to China. At that time, the sea route between Vancouver and Shanghai was called "the silk road across the seas." Dr Sun Yat-sen, the forerunner of China's democratic revolution, visited Canada three times to organize revolutionary activities. Bethune, the great internationalist fighter, came to China in spite of the great distance between the two countries in order to help the Chinese people fight the war of resistance against Japan. This friendly intercourse in the history of Sino-Canadian friendship testifies to the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples.

In 1970, Canada established formal diplomatic relations with our country. Canada was the first North American country to establish diplomatic relations with New China. Since then, the relations between the two countries have steadily developed. Very significant progress has been made in such fields as personnel exchanges, economic relations, trade, and scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation. Bilateral trade last year reached \$1.4 billion and Canada ranked as China's fifth largest trade partner.

Although China and Canada are separated by a distance of 10,000 li, the vast Pacific links the two countries. There is no conflict of interest between

the two countries, nor are there any unresolved problems between them. They have identical or close views on many international issues. Canada's positive attitude toward easing East-West relations and maintaining world peace, and its stand stressing the development of relations with Central America and supporting the Contadora Group's proposals win praise from China. Canada's concern over improving South-North relations and its attitude favoring the proper settlement of developing countries' debts are also welcomed by Third World countries. Both China and Canada hope that they can pursue their construction efforts in a peaceful international environment. On his current visit, President Li will meet with old friends in Canada and get acquainted with Mulroney and other new Canadian leaders. Based on their current status, Sino-Canadian relations will definitely be further cemented and their friendship and cooperation will be further consolidated and developed.

Between the peoples of China and the United States there is a long history of friendly exchanges and also a period of separation of many years. Sino-U.S. relations have travelled a tortuous road. After the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979, with the common efforts of both sides, the relations between the two countries showed spectacular progress. Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang visited the United States. President Reagan and other leaders visited China. This increased mutual understanding and helped the development of relations between the two countries. President Reagan looks forward to stabilizing relations between the two countries. We welcome this and hope that the United States will take more practical steps in order to achieve progress in relations between the two countries. In the past few years, cooperation and exchanges between the two countries in economic, scientific, technological, and other fields have shown continuous expansion. Last year witnessed a big increase in Sino-U.S. trade. The volume of bilateral trade set the highest record in history, reaching \$6.1 billion, and the United States ranked as the second largest trade partner (after Japan) of China. The pace of industrial and technical cooperation also accelerated. U.S. private investment in China jumped to exceed the investment of all other countries in China, reaching more than \$1 billion. At present, more than 150 U.S. companies have offices in China. China has also established a large number of enterprises in the United States. It is expected that there will be new breakthroughs in the volume of trade between the two countries this year.

However, it cannot be denied that difficulties and obstacles remain in the relations between the two countries. The development of Sino-U.S. relations is far short of the proper level. The greatest obstacle of all is the Taiwan issue. With the Taiwan problem unresolved, there cannot possibly be lasting and stable relations between China and the United States.

Our government has made the greatest efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Taiwan problem and put forward the idea of "one country, two systems." We firmly believe that the Chinese people on both sides of the strait will sooner or later accomplish the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. We hope that the United States will strictly adhere to the "one China" policy and remove all obstacles standing in the way of the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

There is great potential for expanding trade and technical cooperation between the two sides. Still, many problems remain. Only after the United States has changed its outmoded legislation against China and its prejudices and restrictions against China in regard to imports and exports, the transfer of technology, and so on, and takes practical steps regarding these, can bilateral economic relations, trade, and technical cooperation between China and the United States reach a new stage.

Efforts made to give a push to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and to open up new fields for Sino-U.S. economic cooperation conform to the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries and are in their interest. In addition, these efforts can also contribute to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific area as well as to world peace and stability.

We congratulate President Li in advance on the success of his visit to the United States and Canada and may he succeed in propelling Sino-Canadian and Sino-U.S. relations to a new stage.

CSO: 4005/1229

GENERAL

PRAVDA EDITORIAL WARNS U.S. TO KEEP GENEVA ACCORD

OW011006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (XINHUA)--The Soviet leading newspaper PRAVDA in a lengthy editorial today warned that Washington would incur grave responsibility if it is not serious in fulfilling the Soviet-U.S. accord on the Geneva disarmament talks reached by their foreign ministers in last January.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and former Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko reached the January agreement in their first meeting since Moscow withdrew from the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks in late 1983 when Washington began to deploy the medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Soviets said that they agreed to resume the arms control talks which should also discuss the outer space weapons and the strategic nuclear weapons.

Ascribing the lack of progress in the two rounds of talks to the United States, the PRAVDA article repeated the accusations that its partner undermined the talks by responding negatively to Soviet proposals and continued reasearches into a space-based missile defense system.

The United States are not coming to the negotiation table for reaching positive results but for "gaining time needed to complete the deployment of Pershing-2's and cruise missiles in Western Europe," it said.

It stressed that Washington must radically change its positions to show its commitment to the January accord if it wants the Geneva arms talks to succeed.

Moscow's statement is noticed to have been made soon after its new Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met in Helsinki and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proclaimed a decision to suspend nuclear tests from August 6, 1985 to January 1, 1986.

CSO: 4000/326

GENERAL

HELSINKI CONFERENCE URGES SUPERPOWERS TO AGREE

OW010922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 31 (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers from 15 countries today urged the United States and the Soviet Union to reach agreement in the Geneva arms control talks and called on all the European countries to promote their cooperation in economy and technology.

Speaking at the conference marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki accords, the foreign ministers expressed their disappointment at the failure to achieve any concrete result in security and cooperation in Europe in the last 10 years.

While stressing the important role of the neutral and non-aligned countries in the process of the conference of European security and cooperation, Swedish Foreign Minister Lennary Bodstrom said in his speech that Europe does not belong to the two military blocs only.

Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Paoulas called on the United States and the Soviet Union to take into account the security interests of all European countries in the Geneva arms control talks. Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic stressed that confrontation in Europe should be replaced by cooperation.

British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe expressed his dissatisfaction with the retrogression of the east-west trade in the last 5 years and the failure to reach any agreement in the Stockholm disarmament conference, saying that Western countries should study seriously the Soviet proposal for the moratorium on nuclear tests, but this kind of limited expression cannot replace a long-term proposal.

The foreign ministers of Federal Germany, Canada, Belgium, and Portugal condemned some signatory nations of the Helsinki final act for violating human rights. They also expressed the hope that European countries will strengthen their cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, science and technology, environmental protection and culture.

CSO: 4000/326

GENERAL

PRC SUPPORTS UN COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON MALVINAS

OWI00827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] United Nations, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--The UN Special Committee on Decolonization this morning urged the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations to solve the sovereignty dispute over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

The committee took that action at the morning session by adopting a draft resolution on the subject by a vote of 20 in favor to none against, with 4 abstentions (Fiji, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago). The committee has been meeting since 1 August in its regular summer session in preparation for the coming General Assembly.

In the resolution, the committee expressed the regret that the resumption of the negotiations, recommended by the General Assembly last October, had not yet taken place owing to the refusal of the British Government to deal with the question of sovereignty within the framework of comprehensive negotiations.

Britain and Argentina tried to hold talks over the islands in Switzerland in July last year, but were unable to proceed because of failure to agree on the issue of sovereignty.

The draft resolution was sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela. Introducing the draft to the committee, Hector Griffin, minister counsellor of Venezuela, said that the problem must be resolved quickly through a cessation of the colonial occupation of the islands and a restoration of legitimate sovereignty to Argentina.

Carlos M. Muniz, permanent representative of Argentina (not a member of the committee) to the UN, addressed the committee as an observer. He reaffirmed his country's commitment to abide by the relevant UN resolutions on the question, and to resume peaceful negotiations with the British Government.

Explaining the vote after the adoption of the resolution, Chinese representative Zhang Fengkun said that China voted in favor of the resolution in the sincere hope that both parties concerned would resume negotiations as soon as possible so that the issue could be resolved in a just and peaceful manner.

CSO: 4000/333

GENERAL

BRIEFS

SHULTZ, SHEVARDNADZE TO MEET AGAIN--Moscow, July 31 (XINHUA)--The Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers have agreed in Helsinki, Finland, to continue their talks during the upcoming UN General Assembly conference in New York, the Soviet News Agency TASS reported today. In the first meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, they had a thorough exchange of views on the Soviet-American relations and current international issues, TASS said. Both stressed the importance of the Reagan-Gorbachyov summit in November, but TASS said Shultz's remarks in the talks gave no indication that Washington would change its position in the arms control talks and revise its existing foreign policy. Shevardnadze, who became Soviet foreign minister early this month, said in the talks it is of special importance to stop the arms race and prevent it from spreading into the outer space. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 1 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/326

UNITED STATES

LI XIANNIAN SPEAKS AT STATE BANQUET IN U.S.

HK010413 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 85 p 4

[XINHUA report: "President Li Xiannian's Speech at President Reagan's 25 July State Banquet"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Jul (XINHUA)--Mr President and Mrs Reagan, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel unusually honored by the solemn state banquet given by President and Mrs Reagan for me and my wife this evening. Let me, on behalf of my wife and my colleagues and in my personal capacity, extend heartfelt thanks to President and Mrs Reagan and to the U.S. administration.

In the past dozen years or so, the leaders of our two countries have made many mutual visits, making important contributions to the establishment and development of relations between the two countries. I hope that my visit will help the steady development of relations between the two countries.

The development of Sino-U.S. relations is the common wish of the peoples of our two countries. The three communiques issued by the governments of the two countries have defined the important principles guiding their relations. I hope that two sides will jointly uphold and observe these important principles to stimulate the continuous development of exchanges and cooperation in economic, commercial, scientific, technical, educational, and other fields and in the interchange of personnel and to further strengthen the basis of friendly relations between the two countries.

There is no denying that differences still exist between China and the United States. In my opinion, on these general differences, we can have our own reservations without stopping ourselves from being friends. But those differences on important issues, if not properly handled, will naturally form obstacles to the development of Sino-U.S. friendship. What I want to point out here is the Taiwan issue. I hope that this issue can be solved in line with the spirit of the many communiques signed between the Chinese Government and the U.S. administration and the obligations respectively assumed, so that the two countries can remove this issue as a stumbling block and concentrate on opening up new prospects for Sino-U.S. friendly cooperation.

The most important and most urgent problems in the world today, peace and development, are closely interrelated. Peace is a prerequisite for the development of the economy and the expansion of international cooperation. At the same time, economic development and the expansion of international cooperation among a large number of countries, particularly among Third-World countries, are important factors in strengthening the forces of peace. The only wise choice, I think, is to develop international cooperation, promote common prosperity, and maintain world peace on the basis of fully respecting the independence and sovereignty of various countries.

China is concentrating on its construction efforts. It hopes that after several decades of effort, it can get rid of the backward features left us by history and catch up with or approach the economic level of the developed countries. We need a lasting peaceful international environment. For this very reason, China resolutely pursues an independent foreign policy for peace and follows an open-door policy. The basic criterion by which we judge matters in international affairs is whether they are conducive to the maintenance of world peace, the development of friendly relations among various countries, and the stimulation of the development of the world economy. We are willing to develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We seek a sustained and steady development of the Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles that our two sides have agreed upon. We also hope that the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and between Western and Eastern Europe will improve, and that the world situation will develop toward the relaxation of tension. It is our hope that the United States and the Soviet Union--the two major nuclear powers--will, through serious negotiations, reach agreement as soon as possible on a drastic cut in their armaments, especially their nuclear arms, and on the cessation of their arms race in all other fields. This is because the accumulation of weapons and the escalation of the arms race have never brought, nor can it bring, international security.

China is a developing country belonging to the Third World. [Words indistinct] support various Third World countries' efforts to seek economic development and social progress and improve their international status. We are willing to see an improvement in South-North relations. We also actively support the stand of Third World countries in strengthening South-South cooperation. The Third World is an important force. Its development or expansion carries great importance in maintaining world peace and strengthening international cooperation.

The maintenance of world peace and the seeking of common prosperity concern the future of the world and the destiny of mankind. With the common efforts of the peoples of all countries, it is possible to maintain world peace and to achieve common prosperity. In our opinion, both China and the United States can and should contribute to this lofty goal.

Today I have held friendly and useful talks with President Reagan. Both of us have expressed the desire to further develop the friendly relations between

China and the United States. Both China and the United States are big countries with great potential for the development of friendly cooperation. I hope that our two sides will work together to ensure the continuation of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples from generation to generation and to bring about a better world for our descendants.

Now, let me propose a toast:

To the development of Sino-U.S. relations and friendship between the peoples of the two countries;

To world peace;

To the health of President Reagan and Mrs Reagan;

To the health of all ladies and gentlemen present!

CSO: 4005/1248

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4 September 1985

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

ACADEMIC EXCHANGE MEETING--Taiyuan, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--A Sino-U.S. academic exchange meeting on teaching methods closed Monday in this capital of Shanxi Province. Attending were 25 professors from universities and colleges in New York, Princeton, South Carolina and other parts of the United States and 35 college professors from various parts of China. Thirty five papers were presented at the week-long meeting, which centered on China's teaching methods and on-going educational reform. Participants agreed that a major problem in China's educational reform was how to change traditional Chinese teaching methods so that they could reach more advanced standards and serve Chinese and world economic development. The academic exchange meeting was sponsored by the Shanxi branch of the Chinese Association for International Exchange in Education. Participants of both countries agreed to hold a similar exchange meeting in the United States some time in 1986. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 6 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/333

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

U.S. STAR WARS PLAN CONDEMNED--Hanoi, 3 Aug (XINHUA0--According to a VNA report, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front issued a statement today, lashing out at the U.S. "Star Wars" plan. The statement pointed out: The U.S. "Star Wars" plan is a "sinister plot" trying to upset the "strategic balance" between the United States and the Soviet Union. The statement said: The United States "also tried its best to incessantly obstruct the signing of an agreement to ban the use of nuclear arms." This is the most fierce recent attack unleashed by a Vietnamese official organ against the United States. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 3 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1251

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG XIAOPING INDICATES HU, ZHAO TO BE REPLACED

OW220229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Beidaihe, China, July 22, KYODO--China strongman Deng Xiaoping indicated Sunday party Chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang will be replaced, possibly in September, as part of a reshuffle of aging leaders in the party hierarchy.

Deng told a visiting Japanese group in this summer resort town that he was grooming successors for the two posts held by Hu and Zhao.

Both men are still healthy and should be able to work for several more years, Deng was quoted as telling Mutsuo Kimura, president of Japan's house of councillors.

Deng, however, didn't say whether Hu, who will be 70 next year, and Zhao, who will be 65, would remain in their jobs or leave their posts to assume other positions.

Deng said the party plans rejuvenization of its leadership at the party convention next September, meaning that the elderly leaders within the party hierarchy would be eased out of office.

He said the reshuffle would involve the party Central Committee, the Politburo and the party secretariat.

Turning to China's open-door policy, Deng admitted that China was facing inflation and a shortage of foreign exchange, but he ruled out any change in the open-door policy.

Any change will be aimed at making China more accessible to foreign business, Deng said.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Deng indicated that China hopes the Soviet Union will come up with a new policy toward China under the leadership of party chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

It is possible that Gorbachev has something fresh in mind, Deng told Kimura.

However, he said that the Soviet Union has so far shown no sign of change in its China policy.

China and the Soviet Union are at loggerheads over a wide range of international issues, and Beijing cites Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, the Soviet arms build-up along its border with China and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan as three obstacles to Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

A softened Soviet stand on one or two of these obstacles would mean a change in its China policy, Deng said.

CSO: 4000/324

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN YUN INSCRIBES PINGJIANG UPRISING HALL

OW250057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 22 Jul 85

[By reporter Liu Chunxian]

[Text] Changsha, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--The Pingjiang Uprising Memorial Hall officially opened today. Comrade Chen Yun wrote a gilded 7 Chinese character inscription: "Pingjiang Uprising Memorial Hall" the inscription was framed and hung at the hall entrance. The Pingjiang Uprising Memorial Hall is built on the original site of the Pingjiang Uprising, the old Tianyue Academy of Classical Learning. On the same day 55 years ago, Peng Dehuai, Teng Daiyuan, Huang Gonglue and others gathered here to organize and lead the First Regiment and the Third Battalion of the Third Regiment of the Hunan Army's Independent Fifth Division of the National Revolutionary Army in an armed uprising. That was the well-known Pingjiang Uprising. This uprising followed the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Guangzhou Uprising, and the Insurrection in Southern Hunan, and marked another great revolutionary practice in the history of our party's armed struggles. The victory of the Pingjiang Uprising laid the foundation for the Fifth Army of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army, which had a tremendous impact on safeguarding and consolidating the Jianggangshan revolutionary base area.

The Pingjiang Uprising Memorial Hall restores the Tianyue Academy for Classical Learning, where the uprising took place. The restored areas include the front, middle, and rear halls and the east and west studies. The east and west studies were used as barracks, while the large parade ground to the left was where Peng Dehuai assembled the troops to announce the uprising. Another exhibition room has been opened in the original army mess hall where more than 90 pictures and 80 other objects (both originals and duplicates) are on display systematically revealing the situation prior to the uprising and vividly reflecting how the troops fought in Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi and built various revolutionary base areas, thereby showing the overall picture of the historical Pingjiang Uprising-and demonstrating the spirit of Peng Dehuai and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in carrying out their struggles.

Today, the Pingjiang County CPC Committee in Hunan Province held a ceremony to mark the opening of the Pingjiang Uprising Memorial Hall. Attending the ceremony were Tian Changjiang, who had taken part in the Pingjiang Uprising, Comrade Peng Dehuai's wife, Pu Anxiu, and others. Liu Zheng, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the ceremony.

CSO: 4005/1230

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHANG JINGFU ON CHINA'S OPEN-DOOR POLICY

HK240150 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1533 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Report: State Councillor Zhang Jingfu says China's Open-door Policy Will Not Change"]

[Text] Qingdao 23 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--State Councillor Zhang Jingfu says, China's open-door policy has remained unchanged; if there are changes, they can only be more favorable to opening up to the outside world.

This statement was made when Zhang Jingfu was meeting with the representatives of Japan's law and enterprise circles in Qingdao this evening.

Zhang Jingfu said, recently, there has been a rumor abroad that China is going to change its open-door policy. I should like to tell you that our policy remains unchanged. However, we have discovered that the rate of our construction has been too fast, and the volume of social demand has been very great. We are sober-minded, therefore we have taken active measures to reduce the investment on fixed assets, and to make overall planning for consumption, in order to make our rate of construction normal, harmonious and steady, which will be more favorable to China's construction and opening up to the outside world. If we say there are some changes, they can only be more favorable to the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world. If we say there are some changes, they can only be more favorable to the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world. It is his hope that the Japanese friends will boldly develop Sino-Japanese economic cooperation under the four principles of "equality and mutual benefit, friendly cooperation, long-term stability, and mutual trust."

CSO: 4005/1230

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL CENTRAL AUTHORITY HOLDS MEETING IN BEIJING

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 7 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Chen Laiyong [7115 0171 8673]: "The CYL Central Authority Holds A Work Conference Studying Ways to Strengthen Ideological and Political Work Inspiring Youths To Generate Enthusiasm and Creative Power to the Greatest Possible Degree"]

[Text] From 4 to 5 April, the CYL central authority held a work conference aimed at studying ways to strengthen and improve ideological and political work amid the call for reform and opening the door to foreigners.

The conference was attended by responsible comrades of various provincial and autonomous regional CYL committees; comrades of the CYL committees under the direct control of the municipal CPC committees, the Central Committee and state agencies; comrades of the CYL committees of the national railway administration and the civil aviation administration; comrades responsible for the youth work of the PLA units and armed police forces. In addition to conveying many important speeches recently delivered by leading comrades on the Central Committee and the spirits of their instructions, the conference heard comrades from Beijing, Hebei, Shanghai and other areas report their experiences and feelings before serious and enthusiastic discussions on major issues took place.

In their speeches, comrades at the conference said: over the past 2 years from the 11th CYL congress to date, in addition to carrying forward its excellent tradition, the CYL has developed the ideological and political work in a creative and innovative way so that it can meet the demand for reform. By gearing ideological and political work to serve the four modernizations and reform, the CYL has made its effects on economic construction and professional work. Through the adoption of formal education, it has concentrated ideological and political work on encouraging and inviting youths to move forward and bring their initiative and creative power into full play. By making education an integral part of their activities, it has guided youths to study Communism through practice. By inspiring youths through the presentation of examples, it has made progressive model youths widely known to the people. By upholding the principle of caring for others as an important part of ideological and political work, the CYL has developed a form of ideological education devoted to serving youths in a way that will find satisfactory answers to their reasonable demands. These are experiences

that can provide a basis for further developing and carrying out ideological and political work.

The conference pointed out: ideological and political work constitutes an important part of our party's activity as a whole, a long-term task of strategic importance to the CYL. Further efforts must be made by the CYL to strengthen and improve its ideological and political work. Doing so is a task decided by the nature of the CYL, essential to the endeavor to protect and promote reform and indispensable to the development of socialist spiritual civilization.

The conference maintained that the greatest mission and central task now facing the party and the nation are to promote the four modernizations wholeheartedly and carry forward reform firmly and cautiously. Now resting on the shoulders of the young generation is a historical responsibility to bring strength and wealth to the nation and prosperity to the people, and to encourage them to move forward and perform meritorious services for the country. To guide youths to achieve a clear understanding of their historical mission, to do everything possible to mobilize and encourage them to take the initiative and display their creative power, to persuade them to take part in reform spontaneously and to rally them behind the struggle for building China into the world's first-rate socialist power should be regarded as the glorious task of the CYL ideological and political work department. A survey of our needs for revamping the economic system and for carrying out the work of the CYL will lead us to believe that it is particularly necessary to brief youths on ideals, discipline, the current situation and policies. It is also necessary to guide them to become not only vanguards in reform but also models in enforcement of discipline. We must help them broaden their vision, heighten their confidence and strengthen the sense of policy so that they can play an active role in the implementation of the party's various policies.

The conference pointed out: during the past several years we have "concentrated attention on the four modernizations as a vehicle for stimulating the activity of the CYL" and emphasized the need to lead youths to play a role in developing the economy. This does not mean that ideological and political work can be disregarded or weakened but means that its role and purpose should be more accurately and clearly defined. Ideological and political work should be strengthened and improved in a way that will not affect the implementation of the guiding ideologies "emphasizing the four modernizations as the central focus" but will further stimulate the enthusiasm of CYL members and youths for promoting the development of the four modernizations as a guarantee for the implementation of the guiding ideology of "emphasizing the four modernizations as the central focus." In short, we must firmly uphold the guiding ideology of "emphasizing the four modernizations as the central focus" and continue to strengthen and improve ideological and political work in a way that will serve the purposes of reform and enhance the development of the four modernizations.

At the closing session of the conference, Comrade Hu Jintao [5170 6930 3447] expressed some views on how to strengthen and improve ideological and political work and its position and role which can be studied and debated by CYL members.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAMILY PLANNING PROVES EFFECTIVE IN SLOWING DOWN POPULATION GROWTH

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Huang Caigang [7806 2088 0474]: "China's Population Registers Downward Trend in Terms of Birth, Death and Natural Growth Rate Due to the Implementation of the CPC Central Committee Document 7 During the Past Year"]

[Text] The implementation of the CPC Central Committee Document 7 during the past year has brightened the prospect of our family planning program. A downward trend in terms of birth, death and natural growth rates has been noted in the population reproduction pattern. The natural population growth rate has dropped to 10.81 percent from 1933's 11.54 percent. As relations between the party and the masses are becoming closer than ever, the broad masses, particularly peasants, have begun to change their child-bearing concepts.

Through the study and implementation of the Document 7, cadres in charge of family planning have gradually rectified their professional guiding ideology by gearing the family planning program to serve the overall interest of four modernizations, the general purpose and objective of the party and people. Guided by this ideology, experiments have been carried out in various parts of the country, various specific policies have been modified in a way that takes into account reality, advisory services have been redefined, workstyle has been improved. In the end, the masses have begun to view the Central Committee Document 7 as a policy that takes into consideration their interests. Through experiments and extensive consultations with the masses, Sichuan, Shandong, Gansu and some other provinces have "liberalized" the policy to the extent of taking into consideration local geographical features, population and economic condition so that the family planning policy will become more responsive to the desires of the country and people and win popular support. Last years, petitions delivered by the masses in person or in letters and handled by the State Family Planning Commission were down 35 percent from the previous year while those that call cadres' workstyle into question were down 45 percent.

Those successful experiences accumulated by the masses in family planning which emphasize "three main points," "five interviews" and "three services for families" have been further promoted in urban and rural China through the graphic presentation of the propaganda and education programs. A large number of advanced models have come to the fore following the emergence of Tan Yuling [6223 3768 3781], Cui Peihua [1508 1014 5478] and Chen Shiju [7115 0013 5468] along with other dedicated workers who have kept in close touch with the masses,

expressed concern over their plight and willingness to become their intimate friends. Through the painstaking and thorough implementation of the ideological work, they have translated the party's policies into conscious action by the masses. Since 1984, some 1,917 one-child couples in Wendeng County, Shandong, have called off their plans to conceive one more child. Of these couples, over 40 percent considered one-child families in a better position to get rich than multi-child families and 24.1 percent have given up their plans for one more child entirely for the sake of the four modernizations.

During the past year, perfect technical service and advisory stations have sprung up in many parts of the country along with a variety of technical consultant agencies responsible for carrying out the family planning research work. Study classes for child-bearing couples and spare-time schools for mothers have also been established in many areas so that scientific and technical knowledge in all forms can be passed along to people through various channels.

9574

CSO: 4005/1004

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORK-STUDY PROGRAM IN CHINA GAINS MOMENTUM

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 7 May 85 p 2

[Article by Gong Qin [7895 0530]: "The Work-Study Program in China's Primary and Secondary Schools Gains New Momentum"]

[Text] According to the latest information provided by a department concerned, in 1984, new progress was made by primary and secondary schools throughout China in expanding the work-study activity on the basis of the previous year's achievements. That year saw more than 106.9 million students from the nation's 590,000 schools get involved in all forms of work-study activity which has henceforth become a channel through which producers and managers of new quality can be trained along with other professionals engaged in construction. In 1984, of the more than 970 million yuan in net income from this activity, more than 330 million yuan were spent on the improvement of school facilities.

During the work-study activity, various localities have followed the guidelines of the 3rd Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee in further identifying this activity as a vehicle for serving the purpose of economic construction and an ideological guide to the training of personnel dedicated to the four modernizations drive. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to adapt the activity to the need for reform while bold and creative steps were taken to broaden its prospect on a continuing basis. Various localities have also concentrated attention on implementing the economic responsibility system in all forms in an effort to help teachers, students and other faculty members bring their initiative and creative power into full play.

Now in operation are more than 54,000 school-run factories, representing an increase of more than 7,900 over 1983.

Of the gross economic income from the 1984 work-study program, more than 337 million yuan or 35 percent went to the improvement of school facilities, up 35 percent from 1983; more than 320 million yuan were earmarked for the development of production, up 45 percent from 1983; more than 170 million yuan were used as contributions to the collective welfare program for teachers and financial aid programs for students, which represent an increase of 85 percent over 1983. It is basically fair to distribute the income in this way. This steady growth of income from the work-study program has proved instrumental in accelerating the development of education in our country.

Enrollment in the work-study program exceeded 80 percent of student population in Jilin, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Liaoning, Shandong and some other provinces.

In Jilin, the enrollment was 95 percent. Among the provinces with net income from the work-study program exceeding 70 million yuan each were Liaoning, Jiangsu, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Shandong with Liaoning's net income reaching 100 million yuan.

9574
CSO: 4005/1004

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECTIFICATION COMMISSION HAILS HEBEI PLANT DIRECTOR

OW271248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 27 Jul 85

["Paper Mill Director Hits Headlines"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)--All China's major newspapers carried a long feature article today on how a pioneering director of a paper mill in Hebei Province, North China, wields his decision-making power as the director of the enterprise. They also carried a note by the party consolidation guidance committee of the Communist Party Central Committee urging all leading party officials to learn from him.

The note says that the factory director is on the right track politically while injecting new vigor into the enterprise. The way he wields his power accords with the fundamental purpose of the party and the basic principle of the party spirit, it notes. "With immense courage in his zeal for progress and utter devotion to the people, he possesses the character of a true communist and socialist entrepreneur," the note says. The party consolidation guidance committee warns against those who try to take advantage of economic reforms to feather their own nests and those who have lost their way politically in the current reform.

The committee says that with the progress of the economic reforms, more and more people like Ma Shengli will emerge, and it is in this that the hope of success in the reforms and modernization program lies.

Ma Shengli, 46, volunteered last April to take over a loss-making paper mill in Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province, which had not delivered a cent of money to the state of 3 years running and survived on state subsidies.

Under his directorship, the mill shattered the "big pot" by instituting the responsibility system from top to bottom. Each section was given a specific target and awards were given to the best performers with punishment for laggards. He went on to promote more than 30 capable persons to leading posts.

The first year after he took power, the mill made 1.4 million yuan in profits, doubling the contracted amount. The standard quality rate of its export products reached 100 percent. In addition, it developed a dozen new products.

To make more contributions to the state, Ma Shengli went on to raise voluntarily his contracted quotas which had been fixed for 3 years.

Ma attributed his success to the party leadership and the workers, saying, "the party organization provides the powerful backing and the workers are the plant's backbone."

He makes a point of hearing workers' opinions regularly. Toward the end of last year, he called some 100 workers to a question-and-answer session. During the 6-hour session, he was deluged with 44 questions about the repair of lavatories, water losses in the mixers, and why he had raised the contracted quotas.... He settled all the problems on the spot.

But his real power is the strength of personal example. He announced a ban on all privileges, backdoor dealings and nepotism.

He calls the strength of personal example a "power of personal influence," which is vital to exercising his power of management and decision-making.

He has no weekends and no fixed work hours. His office also serves as his bedroom, although he has an 80-year-old mother and wife and children at home.

CSO: 4000/324

STATISTICS ON PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE YOUTH REPORTED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 29 May 85 p 7

[Text] Physical Development of Chinese Teenagers and Children

Norms (average)	Year	Age (years)										(Boys' table)	
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Height (centimeters)	1975	120.6	125.3	130.6	134.4	139.2	144.2	149.8	156.5	162.0	165.6	167.7	
	1979	121.2	125.7	130.6	135.3	139.9	145.2	151.8	158.3	163.8	167.0	168.5	
Weight (kilograms)	1975	21.0	23.1	25.3	27.2	30.1	33.1	36.9	42.0	46.9	50.9	53.1	
	1979	21.3	23.2	25.5	28.0	30.5	34.0	38.6	44.1	49.0	52.5	54.8	
Chest measurement (centimeters)	1975	57.1	58.8	60.8	62.0	64.3	66.5	68.9	72.4	76.0	78.8	80.3	
	1979	57.7	59.3	61.1	63.0	64.8	67.2	70.5	74.2	77.8	80.5	82.8	
Height seated (centimeters)	1975	66.6	68.7	70.7	72.3	74.4	76.7	79.5	83.0	86.3	88.8	90.3	
	1979	66.9	68.9	70.9	72.8	74.7	77.1	80.3	83.9	87.1	89.3	90.6	

Norms (average)	Year	Age (years)										(Girls' table)	
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Height (centimeters)	1975	119.3	124.6	129.5	134.8	140.6	146.6	150.7	153.7	155.5	156.8	157.4	
	1979	120.4	125.0	130.1	135.6	141.2	147.1	151.6	154.8	156.8	157.8	158.1	
Weight (kilograms)	1975	20.4	22.4	24.6	27.1	30.5	34.8	38.5	42.3	45.4	47.4	48.6	
	1979	20.6	22.5	24.9	27.8	31.0	35.4	39.8	43.5	46.4	48.3	49.2	
Chest measurement (centimeters)	1975	55.5	57.1	58.6	60.7	63.5	67.2	70.3	73.3	75.6	76.6	77.9	
	1979	55.8	57.4	59.3	61.6	64.1	67.5	71.0	73.7	75.8	77.2	77.6	
Height seated (centimeters)	1975	65.8	68.2	70.2	72.5	75.3	78.4	80.7	82.6	84.1	85.0	85.5	
	1979	66.3	68.2	70.4	72.9	75.5	78.6	81.2	83.3	84.6	85.5	85.7	

Data source: "Report on Achievements in Science and Technology--Research on the Condition, Functioning and Quality of Chinese Teenagers and Children," published by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health.

12534
CSO: 4005/1186

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RIOTERS TRAP HU IN CAR--Beijing, July 27 (AFP)--Thousands of rioting peasants trapped Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang in his car earlier this year in the central province of Shaanxi, a highly reliable Chinese source said today. Between 2,000 and 3,000 peasants staged angry demonstrations in May in a district east of the provincial capital Xian after authorities refused to return land which had been requisitioned for a dam project that was subsequently abandoned, the source said. Mr Hu set out via Xian to visit the district a few days after the trouble broke out but his car was mobbed by the rioters, the source said. The crowd apparently noticed the car's official number-plates but did not see the passengers inside. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0143 GMT 27 Jul 85 HK]

LITERATURE TRANSLATION MEETING--Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA)--The translation of foreign literature into Chinese has become a thriving industry, a recent national meeting at Yantai, Shandong Province, was told. Sponsored by the Chinese Translators' Association, the meeting cited the following achievements: --the number of Chinese publications specializing in foreign literature and commentaries has risen to more than 20 over the past few years. --from 1978 to 1984, 2,500 foreign literary works were published. Fifteen series are now being printed, and collections and selected works of 25 authors translated and edited. --there are now 300,000 translators working in more than 30 languages. --the quality of translation has been greatly improved in recent years. Famous foreign works of literature, both ancient and contemporary, have been published. The translation publishing house in Shanghai, one of the largest in China, has published 147 Soviet literary works in recent years, which have been read by more than eight million people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 29 Jul 85 OW]

JIGME WELCOMES RETURN OF STATUE--Lhasa, July 25 (XINHUA)--Buddhists lined the streets here today to celebrate the homecoming of a 1,300-year-old bronze statue of Buddha, which disappeared during the "Cultural Revolution." Lamas blew Tibetan horns as the figure of Sakyamuni, presented to the Ramoqe Temple here by Nepalese Princess Brikuthi in the seventh century, was returned to the place of worship. The 4,000-kilogram statue, one of the most sacred figures in Tibet, was lost when the temple was destroyed during the years of turmoil, 1966-1976. However, it was recovered in 1982 with help of local people. Careful repair work restored it to its original shape and style, and it was placed first in the Qoikang Temple while the Ramoqe Temple was rebuilt. The state

has allocated 450,000 yuan and provided gold to restore the temple over [the] past 2 years. The work has recently been completed. More than 35,000 people, including officials of the autonomous region, Ihasa Religious Bureau and Buddhist Association, lamas and living buddhas, attended today's ceremony. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the national people's congress standing committee, Wu Jinghua, secretary of the Tibetan regional Communist Party Committee, and Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice-president of the Buddhist Association of China, presented Khata--ceremonial silk scarves--to the statue. ["Big Bronze Buddha Comes Home"--XINHUA headline] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 25 Jul 85 OW]

BOOKS ABOUT WORLD WAR II--Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)--A batch of books and translations about World War II is in the process of being published in China to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Second World War (1939-45), according to the Publications Administration Bureau of the Culture Ministry. Those already in print are: "Selection of theses on the history of World War II," "Munich: the price of peace," "Zhukov," "Hitler: an unscrupulous schemer," "World War II," "historical materials about the anti-Japanese Self-defense Corps and volunteers," "a bird's-eye view of the Shanxi-Suiyuan liberated area," and "demons' So Ping ground (on Japanese bacteriological ware)." Books to be published soon: "Secrets and spies: behind-the-scenes stories of World War II," "the rise and fall of the Third Reich," "The Rising Sun--The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire," and a number of novels. Sources at the bureau said these publications expose the crimes of the fascists, extol the great victory over the fascists and reflect the desire for and pursuit of peace by the world's peoples. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0929 GMT 22 Jul 85 OW]

NEW BOOKS ON SCIENCE--A new edition of "in memory of Comrade Zhou Enlai," a picture collection published in 1978, will be put out by the Cultural Relics Publishing House to mark the 10th anniversary of the late premier's death which falls on January 8, 1986. The new edition will have 540 pages of pictures, many of which have never been published before. A chronicle of events and new achievements in the study of the late premier newly compiled by the Museum of the Chinese Revolution will be added to the new edition. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 26 Jul 85 OW]

NEW CPC, CYL MEMBERS--It is learned from the CYL meeting to sum up its nationwide study and educational activities that according to statistics from 29 provincial-level CYL committees, 590,000 CYL members were gloriously admitted to the CPC nationwide in 1984, a 99.5 percent increase over 1983, and 8.25 million young people were admitted to the CYL, 1.2 million more than in 1983, making 1984 the best in recent years in CYL development. The statistics show that through the study and educational activities, the vast numbers of CYL members have markedly increased their understanding of the party and further stimulated their enthusiasm to dedicate themselves to the communist cause. At the same time, the activities have also accelerated the CYL's own development and enhanced the cohesive capacity of the CYL organization. [By Gao Fuyuan [7559 1381 0337] and Wang Peinan [3769 1014 2809]] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 14 Jun 85 p 1] 12802

YINGCHAO WRITES PLAQUE--Xian, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--The construction of a "Yanan Prefectural Folk Arts Hall" has been completed in Yanan, the mecca of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Deng Yingchao wrote the plaque for the hall. The folk art hall is dedicated to Han Qixiang, a veteran folk artist well known in northern Shaanxi, who has engaged in folk arts for more than 50 years. Since the 1940's, he has persistently served the people through folk art by editing and performing over 200 stage plays in ballads, story telling, comic dialogues, clapper talks, cross talks, and other folk art forms. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, he has edited and performed another 10 new stage plays to publicize the party's principles and policies and inspire the people in northern Shaanxi to carry out the modernization drive wholeheartedly. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0101 GMT 21 Jul 85 OW]

ZEDONG-ZHU DE MEMORIAL REOPENS--According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the memorial hall commemorating the site where comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De led troops in an uprising to victoriously join forces at (Rongshi) in the Jinggang Mountains started to receive Chinese and foreign tourists on 23 July after revamping was completed. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1230

EAST REGION

POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS IMPLEMENTED BY INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Zhenguo [1728 2182 0948]: "Of the Same Background, Intellectuals Should Respect Each Other"]

[Text] Among the six plant-level leading cadres in the No 1 Ironworks of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, Anhui, five are intellectuals. Since they assumed the leading posts, they have paid great attention to the question of "whether they know how, have the courage and are willing" to implement the policy on intellectuals. They have the courage to accept the educated and are happy to recommend the able. As a result, all the 130 odd engineering and technical personnel of the plant are happy; relations between the cadres and the masses are harmonious; production and management are in good order; and the plant's economic and technical indexes have ranked high among ironworks of the same type in the country for 6 years in a row.

While gathering news from place to place, this reporter discovered that among the intellectuals who have become leading cadres, some want to "respect knowledge and competent people" but do not know how; some are afraid that they may be suspected and criticized of "being partial to other intellectuals"; and some are jealous of people who are good and able, fearing that they may grow in importance and threaten their own "positions." The No 1 Ironworks of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company is an old plant with a history of more than 30 years. The five intellectuals who were recently promoted to leading posts have also to varying degrees openly or secretly entertained the aforesaid prejudices. Later on, they came to understand from personal experience that after they attained leading positions, they must have even more respect for knowledge and competent people, because only in this way can they live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

Once they got their thinking straightened out, they also found ways to overcome their prejudices. They earnestly studied the party's policy toward intellectuals, sincerely asked for advice from the veteran cadres and step by step learned to do ideological work among people. Treating others with sympathy, overcoming selfish considerations and eliminating "leftist" interference, they rehabilitated more than 10 intellectuals in the plant who had suffered from false charges and injustices. Engineers Zhang Wenan and Chen Dimin were

labelled as "counterrevolutionaries" during the decade of turmoil, and for a time they were depressed. The plant leadership held heart-to-heart talks with them and encouraged them to cheer up. Later on, they were completely rehabilitated by the organization and were appointed section-level cadres. They worked even harder and were gloriously admitted to the party organization. In the past 6 years, seven engineers and technicians have been transferred from the plant to higher or other units, some of whom have become plant-and department-level cadres, and some have been promoted to positions even higher than the plant leadership. For this, the plant leadership feels proud, and not jealous. They say: We are all intellectuals who have similar backgrounds and should always respect each other. Those who are jealous of others are not qualified to be "chiefs." In the past few years, 124 people in the plant have been admitted to the party, of them 42 are intellectuals, and 14 have been promoted as section-level cadres including 10 engineers and technicians. In this plant, the intellectuals no longer face "difficulty to join the party" or "difficulty to get promotions." At present, they are updating the intellectuals' knowledge and increasing their competence to do solid work by offering them training in the plant, sending them out to study, letting those who know teach the others and having them to help and teach one another, and thus moving one step further in implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

12802

CSO: 4005/1151

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ENDEAVORS TO BRING POPULATION GROWTH UNDER CONTROL

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Yu Xudong [0060 2485 2639]: "Leading Members of the Shandong Provincial Family Planning Commission Visit Grassroots Units for the Purpose of Helping Those Which Lag Behind in Family Planning Carry Out Work"]

[Text] Yuan Chengen [5913 2110 1869], chairman of the Shandong provincial family planning commission, Lu Guanghui [0712 0342 6450] and Wang Yicai [3769 5030 2088], vice chairmen of the commission and a number of its departmental directors recently organized themselves into four work teams on an investigation and study tour of some backward units in Zhaozhuang Municipality, Linyi, Liaocheng and Heze prefectures and the Suncun District of Jinan Municipality for the purpose of helping those prefectures which have lagged behind in family planning carry out work.

For years, the development of the family planning program was not well-balanced in Shandong Province. So far, the ratio of one-child families to multi-child families remains low. This means that births above quota remain out of control. In light of this situation, the Shandong provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have emphasized that conscientious and successful efforts must be made to transform the backward units through the study and adoption of relevant measures.

As a result of an investigation, the following has been identified as major factors leading to the unsatisfactory performances of the backward units:

1. Leading groups at various levels have neither paid adequate attention to the family planning program nor provided a satisfactory answer to the ideological problem of "how to control the two forms of production simultaneously." Normally, they pay little or no attention to the family planning program while relying mainly on spot checks.
2. Since the circulation of the CPC Central Committee Document 7, they have failed to publicize it widely or adopt correct measures for its implementation. Nor have they made any efforts to persuade cadres to improve their workstyle and method of work fundamentally.
3. The grassroots units were not well organized and were unwilling to carry out mass work regularly.
4. The administrative system was a mess and therefore could not prevent some cadres from breaking "rules" or taking the lead in giving births above quota.
5. In the economically and culturally backward areas, the old idea with regard to childbirths remains deep-rooted in the minds of the masses.

In light of the above situation, responsible comrades of the Shandong provincial family planning commission have decided to concentrate efforts on changing the backward units. They emphasized that continued efforts must be made to broaden the propaganda campaign for the thorough implementation of the CPC Central Committee Document 7 as well as the guidelines of the provincial "conference on two types of advanced models" and to promote good experiences in carrying out the family planning program which emphasizes "three main points."

Contracts calling for division of responsibility should be signed by a specific number of personnel assigned by selected units to carry out the program. Their task is to lay a solid foundation for the program. Meanwhile, they should take full advantage of advanced models to encourage those which lag behind and to open a new prospect for the family planning program.

9574

CSO: 4005/1004

STUDY ON SHANGHAI'S FLOATING POPULATION REPORTED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 29 May 85 pp 2-7

[Article by Zheng Guizhen [6774 2710 3791], Guo Shenyang [6753 3947 7122], Zhang Yunfan [1728 6663 5672] and Wang Jufen [3769 5468 5358] of the Population Research Institute of Fudan University: "A Preliminary Exploration of the Problem of Shanghai Municipality's Floating Population"]

[Text] Shanghai's particular geographical location and the historical characteristics of its recent economic and cultural development have made it the top city in China for the absorption of a floating population. In recent years, with the rapid development of the national economy and the step by step progress of the policy of "opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy," the connections between the economy, science and technology and culture have increased in strength between Shanghai and various locales throughout China, while exchange and contacts with foreign lands have proliferated, playing an increasingly important role in the socialist modernization drive. As an economic, cultural, science and technology, tourism and medical and health center, Shanghai Municipality has experienced a correspondingly sharp increase in the numbers of its floating population. In 1983, Shanghai's railroads, highways, ports and civil aviation carried 28,250,000 travellers, representing a 37.2 percent increase over the 20,590,000 travellers in 1979. From January through June of 1984 alone, 13,688,000 travellers flooded into Shanghai by sea, land and air routes. The floating population marks a change in the city's population, representing in particular a special manifestation of the changes in the mechanisms of population, and it is a new problem facing large cities at present. The numbers, composition, patterns of activity and influence of Shanghai's floating population and its tendency to increase and how to manage it is a major problem of concern to the entire society and is a major aspect not easily ignored in research on the city's population. This article is based on actual investigation data and briefly describes our opinion on these problems.

As the name implies, floating population means a population that is constantly in motion, a fast changing population phenomenon, vast in scope, with a complex composition, a population for whom registered permanent residence and a census are hard to establish. "Floating population," as we use it in this article, indicates those living within the jurisdiction of Shanghai Municipality, engaged in socio-economic activities, who are not part of Shanghai's

total permanent population. By setting a unified time and capturing a certain cross section of the floating population, we achieved our goal of grasping the ordinary pattern of movement of the total floating population. As for the different component parts of the floating population, we employed methods such as investigation via sampling, investigation via typical cases and comprehensive inventorying within local limits and with the proviso of fully utilizing the data from the statistical report forms, we carried out a comprehensive investigation of the basic condition of Shanghai's floating population with the information gathered from nearly 200 departments, units and various other avenues.

I. The Total Number of Shanghai's Floating Population

In this investigation, we set midnight on 10 August 1984 as our standard time, to investigate within the next hour the total number of Shanghai's floating population. During the actual investigation, due to specific difficulties in data collection, part of the data was calculated on data from as close as possible to the standard hour. At present, the composition of Shanghai's floating population consists principally of: people from outside the city who are staying temporarily in an individual or collective household, hotel guests staying in hotels, people in boats living on the water and populations from outside the city in the combined city and suburbs, as well as other people from outside the city who do not fall into the categories given above. We will discuss them as follows.

1. People from outside the city staying temporarily in an individual or collective household. This population is an important part of the city's floating population and the largest. Their dwelling sites are scattered. To establish information on this part of the floating population, we made our investigation by sampling. We adopted the cluster sampling method, using the divisions of individual and collective households throughout the city based on the neighborhood committees. Based on a 3 percent sampling, we chose a total of 46 neighborhood committees to be sample investigation units. Using a unified set of investigation questions, we went door-to-door from 11-13 August 1984, investigating the floating population absorbed by each of the individual and collective households of the sample neighborhood committees at midnight on 10 August.

Based on the investigation data from the 46 neighborhood committees, we employed a model of pure random sampling in separate areas to augment the total, to create a range estimate of the floating population absorbed by individual and collective households throughout the city from various angles. According to the calculations from this method, with the probability degree $t=2$ giving a guarantee of probability of 95.45 percent, the number of the floating population absorbed by individual and collective households throughout the city ranges between 315,286 and 359,602 people. In other words, the floating population staying in individual or collective households throughout the city lies within the range of roughly 315,000 to 360,000 people. To facilitate the calculations, we took the number 338,000, which is the mean of the upper and lower limits of the range, for this portion of the floating population. (The mean was actually 337,500, so we are accurate to the 1,000's place.)

2. Hotel guests staying in hotels in the city. This population is another important component of the floating population. When we calculated the floating population in hotels, aside from calculating the number of actual hotel guests in first-class guesthouses, we averaged the number of beds in use by other hotel guests at midnight on 10 August (including regularly added plank beds) to calculate the utilization ratio of beds for that time period. There were approximately 125,700 hotel guests at midnight on 10 August. Considering the number of units and beds that could have been omitted at the time of the investigation, the floating population absorbed as hotel guests is probably around 130,000.

3. People in boats living on the water. According to data from the harbor superintendency administration, the inland waterways harbor superintendency administration and the city's shipping department, the people in boats living on the city's waterways consist of three principal groups: (1) Foreign crews and Chinese crews from other provinces moored in the harbors of the Huangpu River. According to data of July 1984, there was an average of 108 foreign crew members on the Huangpu River each day and based on tonnage calculations, there were over 6,300 Chinese crew members from other provinces. The two together make over 6,400 people. (2) People on vessels from the city's suburbs and from other provinces, moored in the three ports of the city's Suzhou River (East Port, West Port and Hongkou Port). According to a comprehensive check by the inland waterways harbor superintendency administration on 2 July 1984, there were 2,251 ships moored that day, with around 10,912 people. (3) A combination of all the "thatched boat" people moored on the Suzhou River. At midnight on 10 August 1984, there were a total of 230 of these craft, with over 1,150 people. The total for the three groups given above is over 19,000 people.

4. Floating population from outside the city in the combined city and suburbs. The combined city and suburbs indicates the combined areas of the city proper and its suburbs. This area does not come within the limits of the city proper in the plan of the administrative area, but since floating population from outside the city live within this area and most of their activity is within the city proper, this population should be calculated within the total number of the floating population within the city proper. Based on investigation of typical cases, this part of the floating population consists of two principal categories: the first category consists of peasants from other provinces in charge of trading agricultural sideline products. Using Dachang Town as an example, on 25 July 1984, there were 2,276 people from other provinces staying the night in peasants' homes there, among whom the majority were dealing in agricultural sideline products or small handicraft artifacts or otherwise eking out an existence, but there were also some people who had drifted back to Shanghai. The other category consists of people who could not find a hotel in the city and so stayed at someone's home in the suburbs. For example, the Jiangwan Hotel, situated close to Daba Temple, had a total of 1,343 hotel guests from other parts on 10 August 1984. In the suburbs of the four counties of Jiading, Shanghai, Baoshan and Chuansha, there are 10 towns under county jurisdiction that make up the combined city and suburbs, so calculating on an average floating population of

2,000 people in each town, the total floating population of the 10 towns would be 20,000 people.

5. Other floating population from outside the city. This part of the floating population includes: (1) Construction workers not included in the city collective household floating population engaged in construction for a city factory or enterprise unit who are lodging temporarily in work sheds, who are estimated at over 66,000 by the Shanghai Construction Bureau. (2) More than 10,000 people from outside the city who are staying temporarily in a collective household outside the jurisdiction of the neighborhood police station (such as institutions of higher education and large enterprise units). (3) People sleeping in the open temporarily at agricultural sideline products trading markets. Based on investigation of typical cases, around 10 August, each market had an average of around 30 people sleeping in the open, and with 80 agricultural sideline products markets in the city proper, the total is probably over 2,400 people. (4) People sleeping in the open temporarily in stations and on docks, who are estimated by the relevant authorities at over 1,000. The total for the 4 above is over 79,000 people.

We must explain that due to certain difficulties in the investigation, there is some floating population not included herein, such as people from outside the city absorbed by the three armies stationed in Shanghai. Besides this, floating population who stay in Shanghai temporarily due to seasonal changes as well as floating population from nearby provinces who came or went that day but did not stay overnight have not been included.

To sum up, Shanghai's total floating population on midnight of 10 August 1984 was over 586,000. In consideration of errors in the statistics, the calculations are precise to the 10,000's place and we believe the number 590,000 to be fairly rational.

II. The Floating Population's Composition and Patterns of Activity

Under the new conditions, the floating populations of large cities have steadily increased and from now on the trend will be toward gradual expansion over a rather long period. In order to bring our superiorities in play and work well, we must come to grips with the composition and patterns of activity of the floating population. To do this, we principally analyzed the composition and patterns of activity of the floating population living in Shanghai's individual and collective households, as well as the hotel guests in hotels under the jurisdiction of the Catering Service Corporation. These two groups constitute 65 percent of the city's total floating population, so they more or less reflect the basic condition of the floating population throughout the city.

1. Composition of floating population differentiated according to reasons for coming to Shanghai. The city's floating population of 338,000 admitted into individual and collective households can be divided into 13 categories, based on their reasons for coming to Shanghai. See Table 1 for their composition.

Table 1. Composition of Floating Population in Individual and Collective Households By Reason For Coming To Shanghai

<u>Reason for Coming to Shanghai</u>	<u>Number of People (1,000's)</u>	<u>Proportion (percent)</u>
1. Visit relatives or friends, seek medical treatment	140.6	41.60
2. Seek refuge with immediate family or relatives	84.4	24.97
3. Give up or adopt a child	22.9	12.70
4. Official business	22.5	6.65
5. Housekeeper	9.0	2.67
6. Bada Temple Craftsmen	7.9	2.35
7. Retirement	5.9	1.74
8. Drifting back to Shanghai	4.6	1.37
9. Construction worker	3.6	1.08
10. Pedlar	1.9	0.55
11. Released after serving sentence, released from re-education through labor	0.9	0.26
12. Return home on voluntary leave or after discharge	0.7	0.22
13. Other	13.0	3.87
Total	337.9	100

As the table shows, the largest number of people in this portion of the floating population are visiting friends or relatives or seeking medical treatment. In third place is giving up or adopting a child, who for the most part would be the third generation of the head of household. Housekeepers, Bada Temple craftsmen, construction workers and pedlars also occupy a considerable proportion and they provide necessary life services for the people of Shanghai, playing the role of "stimulating the circulation."

The reasons for coming to Shanghai of the floating population staying in hotels can be divided into seven categories. What is clearly different from the floating population admitted into individual or collective households is that personnel with professional connections who have come to Shanghai to engage in economic activities such as purchasing, placing orders, expediting transfers, transportation and coordination occupy a fairly large proportion of the hotel guests, amounting to 71.38 percent; 6.64 percent of these people came to Shanghai for meetings, academic exchanges or study; 4.39 percent are tourists; 3.83 percent are patients seeking cures; 1.02 percent are receiving technical training; 11.92 percent are changing trains on their journey; and 0.82 percent are in the process of transfer to other locales. One explanation for these numbers is that with the progress of the socialist modernization drive, Shanghai's role as an economic, cultural, science and technology, tourism and medical and health center is becoming increasingly demonstrated.

2. The composition of the floating population differentiated according to what area of China they come from. Shanghai's floating population comes from

every province, municipality and autonomous region in China. The composition of the reasons for coming of the floating population in individual and collective households shows that the floating population staying in individual households are principally from the cities and countryside in other provinces, with those from the cities accounting for 45.97 percent and 38.79 percent from the countryside. Those who come from Shanghai's suburban counties account for 14.35 percent. Compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners lodging in individual homes account for 0.93 percent.

Hotel guests from Jiangsu staying at state-run hotels account for 29.53 percent of the total number of hotel guests at state-run hotels; next is Zhejiang, with 14.81 percent. With the constant widening of economic and cultural contacts between Shanghai and China's other provinces and municipalities, there has been a tremendous increase in recent years in hotel guests from Anhui, Hubei, Fujian, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shandong, Henan, Heilongjiang, Hunan and other provinces.

Synthesizing various data, at present there are over 3,300 foreign guests each day in Shanghai proper, 108 crew members and over 4,100 compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and overseas Chinese.

3. The periods of time stayed by the floating population and their seasonal patterns of activity. The average period of time spent living in Shanghai by floating population admitted into individual and collective households is currently rather long (see Table 2).

Table 2. Period of Time Stayed by Floating Population in Individual and Collective Households

<u>Period of Time Stayed</u>	<u>Number of People (1,000's)</u>	<u>Proportion (percent)</u>
1-7 days	11.6	3.42
8 days-1 month	60.1	17.79
1-6 months	77.5	22.92
6 months-1 year	23.8	7.03
1-5 years	53.8	15.91
over 5 years	111.3	32.91
Total	338.1	100

The floating population's seasonal pattern of activity shows that the current universal trend is to be numerous in the off season and even more numerous in the peak season, so that the floating population only increases. Ordinarily speaking, during the Spring Festival period, the floating population staying in individual households in the city reaches its peak, while the floating population in hotels reaches its lowest point. In the hottest season in July and August, the number of people in hotels is relatively low and in the agricultural busy seasons in May, August and November, relatively fewer people come to Shanghai from other places to trade agricultural sideline products. However, in both the slack and the peak seasons in 1984, the utilization ratio of hotel beds mostly reached the saturation point and often supply did

not meet demand. The number of people from outside the city trading and doing business in the city's markets has also increased daily.

4. The floating population's pattern of distribution over the city. See Table 3 for the distribution of the floating population staying in individual and collective households over the 12 districts in the city. The table shows that the greatest concentration of this portion of the floating population is found in Jing'an District, the next largest in Luwan District and Hongkou District and quite a few are found in Huangpu District.

Table 3. Area Distribution of Floating Population in Individual and Collective Households

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of People (1,000's)</u>	<u>Proportion (percent)</u>	<u>Density of floating population (people per square kilometer)</u>
Hongkou	46.6	13.80	3,522
Nanshi	37.3	11.03	2,655
Yangpu	36.5	10.81	1,376
Jing'an	35.8	10.60	4,729
Zhabei	33.8	9.99	1,386
Huangpu	30.8	9.12	2,976
Putuo	29.0	8.58	1,499
Luwan	27.3	8.08	3,635
Xuhui	24.5	7.25	1,809
Changning	20.7	6.12	1,660
Wusong	11.0	3.25	228
Minhang	4.7	1.38	142
Total	338.0	100	1,468

The floating population in hotels is concentrated mostly in districts in the city center, such as Huangpu and Jing'an. According to the hotel department, people who come to Shanghai for purchasing or tourism mostly stay in Huangpu District, while most of the people who come for technical training or professional study stay in Yangpu District, where the factories are concentrated. Aside from this, Xuhui District, where Zhongshan Hospital, Huashan Hospital and Tumor Hospital are located, absorbs quite a few patients and their families who have come to Shanghai. Of course, the distribution given above is not absolute. Since we lack more detailed data, we still have no way to accurately describe the distribution of the hotel population.

III. The Influence of the Floating Population on Economic Development and the City's Growth

One side of the constant increase in floating population in the largest cities reflects the development of production forces and economic vitality and the diversification of the city's functions; the other side promotes the city itself and the progressive role it plays in economic development, cultural exchange and the flow of information throughout the country. If the increase

in a city's permanent population is the inevitable result of enhanced production forces, then the increase in a city's floating population is the most immediate indicator of economic expansion. In a sense, using the floating population as a reflection of an area's level of urbanization affords a more immediate and profound indicator than using the permanent population. The positive effects of the increase in Shanghai's floating population on economic development and the city's growth are seen mainly in the following four areas:

1. The large number of people from outside the city who come to Shanghai to participate in its growth pass on valuable experience to the people of Shanghai and by engaging in all manner of professional activity, they promote the economy and culture of Shanghai. Without the active support of Shanghai's fellow provinces and municipalities, Shanghai would not appear as it does today.
2. The large number of people from outside the city who come to Shanghai provide the people of Shanghai with life's necessities, supplementing the deficiencies in the state's avenues of supply. The most typical case is the supply of agricultural sideline products. The people of the city require large amounts of vegetables, poultry, eggs, fish, melons and fruit and one of the principal supply routes is the market trade. In July of 1984, a total of 929,730 people sold goods in market trade throughout the city, among whom 168,164 were people from outside the city who had come to Shanghai, which is slightly over 18 percent. In the first half of 1984, a total of 31,845,300 yuan worth of business in meat, poultry and eggs was done in market trade in the city, which was equal to 8.42 percent of the state's turnover in the city. There was 21,596,300 yuan of business in aquatic products, equal to 17.38 percent of the state's turnover, 19,788,200 yuan of business in fresh vegetables, equal to 11.26 percent of the state's turnover, and 776,700 yuan of business in grain, equal to 0.17 percent of the state's turnover.
3. The flood of floating population into Shanghai provides a large consumer market for Shanghai's production and service departments, which promotes the development of Shanghai's service and tourist trades, increases Shanghai's total output value and the national income and resolves the employment problems of a fairly large portion of unemployed labor. According to an investigation of the city's textile corporations, on a certain day in mid-June of 1984, out of the total amount of textiles sold by 30 shops throughout the city, 27.46 percent of it was paid for by people from outside the city. In 1982, Shanghai's tourism income from foreign guests and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao had reached 183,710,000 yuan, representing a 9 percent increase over 1981. The People's Park situated in the city center averages over 26,000 tourists per day, among whom the vast majority are tourists from elsewhere. In a "sample investigation of outsider purchasing power" organized at a Nanjing Road food store on 20 May 1983, between 8 am and 4 pm, customers from outside the city accounted for 24.75 percent of the total number of customers in the sample and they paid 38.73 percent of the total spent.
4. Linking up the avenues of information exchange and training a large number of necessary personnel for every province and municipality in China resolves difficulties in production and living for the people of Shanghai's

fellow provinces and municipalities, promotes China's economic development and increasingly demonstrates its central and basic role in the socialist modernization drive. Taking the medical and health fields as an example, according to partial statistics from 1970-1983, over 30,700 technical personnel in the medical and health fields came to Shanghai for advanced studies. In Shanghai's 17 city-level hospitals, on a certain day in 1980, 26.8 percent of the patients staying in the hospitals were from outside the city and 8.4 percent of the outpatients had come from outside Shanghai to see a doctor. With the establishment of the Shanghai economic zone, there has been a steady increase in people coming to Shanghai for technical study and seeking technological cooperation. The number of teachers from outside the city being trained in advanced studies in Shanghai's system of higher education has also increased yearly. Providing floating population from outside the city who have gone through Shanghai's advanced experiences to other places throughout the country has promoted China's four modernizations drive.

The rapid increase in floating population in the largest cities has both a beneficial and a harmful side. The negative effects of the increase in floating population on the growth of the city and its economic development should also merit our attention to a high degree. Shanghai has the highest population density in China. According to data from the third census, in 1982, Shanghai's population density had reached 27,230 people per square kilometer, with 40,435 in the city center districts, among which, Jing'an District, Huangpu District and Luwan District each exceeded 60,000 people. These were calculations for the permanent population, and if the floating population of 590,000 were added, the actual population density of the city would rise to 30,321, which would be an increase of 11.35 percent over the permanent population of 27,230; the concentration of the floating population in the city center districts would make the actual population density there even higher. The great numbers of floating population flooding into Shanghai, taken together with Shanghai's own huge population, inevitably creates tremendous pressure on the city's growth, traffic and security control and people's living arrangements. The negative effects of the rapid increase in floating population are reflected mainly in the following four areas:

1. The great numbers of floating population flooding into Shanghai put tremendous pressure on the municipal administration, particularly traffic control. According to traffic department data, currently more than 1,000 vehicles enter Shanghai every day. In the first half of 1984, there were 203 traffic accidents caused by vehicles from outside the city. In addition, the operation of long-distance passenger vehicles coming into Shanghai has developed rapidly and by the end of August 1984 there were 55 units, 90 routes and 193 motor vehicles involved in this business in Shanghai. In order to solicit business, they have packed the city center districts with stops by every possible means, which seriously affects the city's appearance and traffic.
2. Some criminals among them have fled here and are committing crimes, adding a new complexity and difficulty to the security of Shanghai's society. According to statistics kept by the city's relevant departments, among the

criminal cases arising, a considerable proportion of the crimes were committed by people from outside the city.

3. The rapid increase in floating population has required a tremendous increase in the supply of grain and non-staple foods, which to a certain extent affects the living situation of the city's people. If every person consumed 1 jin of grain, 0.5 jin of pork and 1 jin of vegetables each day, at least 590,000 jin of grain, 295,000 jin of pork and 590,000 jin of vegetables would be needed for the floating population each day, which would put no small pressure on the grain and commercial departments.

4. Due to the rapid increase in floating population, Shanghai's catering and service trades cannot meet the demand, creating difficulties in lodging and eating. At present, Shanghai urgently needs to develop medium and small-sized hotels, to satisfy the needs of vast numbers of low-income travellers.

We must point out that the negative effects of the rapid increase in floating population are not the inevitable result of the policy of relaxation nor are they inherent in floating populations. They are a reflection that under the new economic conditions, the city's original basic facilities and management work are no longer suited to changes in the city's population and are progressing unevenly.

IV. Countermeasures That Should Be Adopted Toward the Floating Population

The rapid increase in Shanghai's floating population is a manifestation of the flourishing economy and an inexorable trend of the comprehensive reform of the economic system in the countryside and the cities, which is mainly positive. It necessitates guiding things according to the situation and strengthening management. We believe that the following concrete measures should be adopted:

1. Carry out investigative research and sound out the situation. A relatively scientific investigative survey must be made and qualitative and quantitative analysis carried out, to understand the floating population's total number, composition, distribution, origins, place of residence, manner of activity and patterns of change, in order to strengthen management, improve the city's basic facilities and set policy, so that it can provide as before.
2. Unify management according to profession. First, according to the floating population's dwelling, vendor's stand or place of activity, such as hotels, basements, guest houses, stations, docks or agricultural trade markets, the necessary management regulations should be formulated and the necessary registration carried out, with the utmost effort made to find out how things stand. The Shanghai hotel system currently lacks a department in charge of the trade, which is very inconvenient for assessing the floating population situation in the hotel trade. We recommend setting up a department in charge of the hotel trade throughout the city within the city-level leadership organizations to unify management of the city's hotels and guesthouses and to unify planning on the problem of development of hotels and guesthouses in the city.

3. Rationalize distribution and disperse the flow. The patterns of activity of the floating population coming into Shanghai show that the majority of the population from outside the city who are staying temporarily, except for those visiting relatives and friends, are engaged in economic activities, tourism or consulting a doctor. For this reason, all shops and small commodity markets managed alone by small retailers who have come into the city should be dispersed to residential areas. Large agricultural trade markets, large-scale amusement parks, tourist areas and vacation areas should be dispersed to the suburban counties in a planned fashion. In this way, it will help disperse the floating population and reduce the population pressure in the city center districts.

4. Step up the construction of such city facilities as roads, traffic and hotels. City planning should consider not only the permanent population, but the floating population as well. In order to speed up the resolution of eating and lodging problems, there must be planned preparations for the construction of a certain number of every grade of hotel, especially low-priced small hotels suitable for small retailers to live in. At present, with the difficulties in the conditions of manpower, material resources and financial resources, the existing underground civil defense projects could be fully utilized. From this investigation we learned that the hotels run by the civil defense system have been praised by the guests for offering good service, being sanitary, warm in winter and cool in summer and peaceful and secluded. For this reason, we recommend that the relevant departments tap their potential and fully utilize the civil defense works in order to solve the problem of housing the floating population.

12534
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EAST REGION

300,000 JOIN YOUTH LEAGUE IN ZHEJIANG PARTY

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 85

[Article entitled: "Great Epoch Creates New People with Ideals"]

[Text] The torrents of urban and rural reform have brought up a new generation abundant in ideals. Since last year, more than 300,000 youths have joined the communist youth league, and more than 16,000 youth league members have joined the CPC. They harbor lofty ideals and in a high spirit invigorate all battle fronts.

The great changes have incited the fiery political zeal of thousands of youths in our province. The youths of all professions, especially college and secondary students who harbor firm confidence in the party and socialism, are bold in pursuit and work hard for advancement. Since last year, more than 300 youths in Zhejiang University have joined the party organization, 180 cells with approximately 2,000 participating students in the entire school have been established to study the party constitution. A senior class civil engineering student of 1984 class, who was politically positive in quest for advancement during his senior middle school days, turned in his party membership application, upon entering university, to the party general branch of his department and organized with his class cadres a cell to study the party constitution, conscientiously learned about the party and strictly disciplined himself with the party's standard. Early this year, he was honorably admitted into the party.

A thousand mile journey starts with the first step. The youths of our province convert their political zeal into substantive action. They integrate the realization of ambitious ideals with doing well in their incumbent work, study, work and labor substantively and creatively to become the new force in production and construction. According to incomplete statistics, there are in the entire province more than 3,000 youth management squads of various kinds activating in all fronts to be the "think tanks" of the enterprise leadership. The youth management squad of Shaoxing Silk Printing Plant, against the production ills of its plant, through the adoption of measures of lowering [Zhengxiang Suoli 5544 4161 4799 0173] achieved big increase in the plant's economic benefit and saved approximately 700,000 yuan of capital per year. The small inventions, renovations, reforms, and designs participated by the youth workers of various places are fruitful in results. During the 4 months of this year, more than

1,000 items of achievements involving profits of more than 20 million yuan were reaped. Rural youths also take the lead in walking on the path of making money with science. Since last year, 400,000 rural youths have participated in the competition among youth specialized households and S&T demonstration households, and a batch of "breeding aces", "planting kings", "technological experts" and all kinds of skillful craftsmen who positively brought the masses along the path of common prosperity. Yao Ziangyun [1202 7449 7189], a youth in Huan Tan Village, Jin Shan Township of Sheng County, who contracted 17 Mou of land for flower planting, has become the local "mini expert" in flower planting. With his assistance and guidance, 97 percent of the peasant households in his village have planted flowers and have had significant increase in economic income. At the same time, there also appear among the rural youths a backbone group in constructing township and village enterprise; among the chiefs (managers) of the township and village enterprises in Shaoxing County, more than half are youths.

12739
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EAST REGION

CHEN FAWEN ON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF POLITICS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 1

[Article by Feng Shaopo [7458 1421 3134]: "School Opening Ceremony of Provincial Special Secondary Correspondence School of Politics Specialty"]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial Special Secondary Correspondence School of Politics Specialty jointly operated by the Party School of the Provincial Party Committee and the editorial department of Zhejiang "Communist Party Member" Magazine, being positively supported by the party organizations of all levels, was warmly welcomed by the vast number of basic stratum cadres. In less than one month's time more than 55,000 students have registered to study in the school.

Yesterday morning, more than 1,000 persons including some students of the correspondence school in Hangzhou and the responsible persons of 88 guidance stations in the entire province attended the school's opening ceremony. Deputy Secretary Chen Fawen [7115 3127 2429] of the Provincial Party Committee spoke at the ceremony, and highly praised the important role played by the provincial special secondary school in the Marxist education and the scientific cultural education of cadres. He said that the operation of this form of special secondary correspondence schools complies with the guiding principle of the Central Committee on the multi-channelled, multi-levelled and multi-formed development of adult education, and meets the urgent need of the vast number of cadres and employees in elevating their scientific and cultural level. He asked for the attention and support of the components concerned of various levels, especially the leadership of the students' parent units to take the initiative in helping the students solve practical problems and create for the students favorable learning environments and factors.

Chief Tie Ying [6993 3841] of Provincial Advisory Committee warmly congratulated the birth of the correspondence school, and urged the vast number of students to study hard, conquer all difficulties and adequately handle the relationship between work and study, to the end that bumper crops in both work and study may be reaped.

This correspondence had Chen Fawen as its honorary principal, Shen Guifang [3088 2710 5364], Liu Yifu [0491 0076 1131], Zhou Guofu [0719 0948 1381], Zhang Shaofu [1728 1421 3940] and Ma Shougen [7456 1108 2704] as its advisers and Wei Qirang [7614 4949 6245] as its principal.

Also attending the opening ceremony were the responsible comrades of the departments of organization and of propaganda of the Provincial Party Committee, the Party School of the Provincial Party Committee, the Executive Office, the Department of Education and the Department of Labor Personnel of the Provincial Government and Zhejiang Ribao.

12739

CSO: 4005/1166

EAST REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS VIEWED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 p 3

[Commentary by Ye Ban [0673 0133]: "New Leadership Faces Old Problem"]

[Text] More and more intellectual-cadres are being promoted to leading posts at various levels. Almost all of these new leaders are faced with an old problem: How to further implement the policy toward intellectuals? Actually the purpose of the party and the people in promoting intellectual-cadres is to create a new situation in the four modernizations drive. It is not only a result of implementing the policy on intellectuals but is also conducive to implementing the policy with even better results. The reason is quite simple: The intellectuals have knowledge and understand the value of knowledge and competent people. And, because they have personally experienced "leftist" persecution and know what it was like, they have a sense of urgency and responsibility for implementing the policy on intellectuals.

Like the five leading cadres of the No 1 Ironworks of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals who have become new cadres have lived up to the expectations of the party and the people. Since they came to power, they have treated people with sympathy, boldly taken up responsibilities and furthered the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in each unit. However, there are also some regrettable examples in some places. In their new status, a few intellectual-cadres have turned into different persons and forgotten what they went through in the past. Their attitude is bureaucratic toward the difficulties faced by the masses of intellectuals in work and daily life. This is enough to cause bitter disappointment among intellectuals who once worked together with them. Still there are a very small number of new leaders who are using their power to suppress other intellectuals whose academic views are different from theirs. They are jealous of new achievements made by their subordinates and overtly or covertly make things difficult for them or belittle their successes. Such "supression of experts by experts" should never have happened.

The old problem faced by the new leaders is also a new test--to test their party spirit and personal morality.

12802
CSO: 4005/1151

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG GOVERNMENT DEREGULATION--According to the State Council's plans and requirements for reviewing local laws and regulations promulgated in the past, the office of the Shandong provincial government has organized forces to begin an overall systematic and step-by-step review of local laws and regulations proclaimed by the provincial government since the founding of the PRC. A decision has been made by the provincial government to declare null and void 163 regulatory documents in the second group. So far, a total of 234 regulatory documents have been declared null and void. Among them, 71 were rescinded last October. Of the rescinded regulatory documents, some were formulated during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and were therefore erroneous; some have been replaced with new ones while others are either no longer valid or proven inconsistent with the party's current policies. Their abrogation is of vital significance to the correct implementation of the party's current principles and policies and the promotion of economic reform in Shandong. Similar successful efforts must also be made by various prefectures, municipalities and departments to carry out the same review of local regulatory documents. [Text] [Shandong DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 1] 9574

CSO: 4005/1004

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN RETURNS PROPERTIES TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Qi Birong [7871 1801 2837]: "Hainan Prefecture Has Completed the Process of Returning Some 80 Percent of Homes Misappropriated During the Agrarian Reform to Their Original Owners Now Living Overseas"]

[Text] Hainan Prefecture has made progress in settling the issue on overseas Chinese homes resulting from the Agrarian Reform. According to statistics, so far the prefecture has returned the ownership of some 1,542 misappropriated homes or 82.5 percent of the total to their original owners now living overseas. Also returned the rights to use 507 homes or 27.2 percent of the total number of homes that should be returned to their original owners now living overseas. After receiving their certificates of property ownership, many of them have sent letters of thanks to the government for this thoughtful treatment.

Some of the overseas Chinese homes misappropriated and later distributed to peasants during the agrarian reform have been dismantled and others have been rebuilt and expanded or sold, thus creating a very complicated problem. Since 1984, in addition to strengthening their leadership over the implementation of the overseas Chinese housing policy, party committees and government authorities in Hainan have led cadres and the masses to address their ideological problem in a better way and reminded them of the importance of this policy and the urgent nature of its implementation. Offices have been established in various counties, districts and townships and special personnel have been organized to investigate thoroughly the remnant overseas Chinese housing problem and verify repeatedly the number of overseas Chinese homes that need to be returned according to the policy. Townships and villages involved in the process of returning overseas Chinese homes have briefed overseas Chinese residents and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao or original owners and peasants or present occupants of these homes on the government's overseas Chinese housing policy in recently held forums on ideological work so that they would be able to coordinate actively with the government in speeding up their return to their original owners. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to list all overseas Chinese homes and verify them one by one so that plans can be drawn up for their return group by group and stage by stage. Principal leading comrades of the party and government in Wenchang County have taken personal part in the implementation of the overseas Chinese housing policy and have followed it up with a constant evaluation of its results. For this

purpose, more than 20 section and bureau level cadres have been selected from departments concerned and sent to various districts and townships to carry out investigations and study. As a result of the adoption of methods "emphasizing the need for each administrative division to complete the implementation of relevant measures under the unified leadership and according to the uniform policy," the pace at which the overseas Chinese housing policy is enforced has picked up. Before the spring festival, the Wenchang County people's government had issued certificates of property ownership to 1,174 original homeowners now living in Hong Kong and Macao and other parts of the world which account for 86 percent of the total. Also returned are the rights to use 474 homes, accounting for 21.8 percent of the total number of housing units distributed to peasants. Of the 2,168 recipients of housing units originally owned by overseas Chinese residents, 2,092 have signed through negotiations with other parties agreements to return these housing units to the latter as soon as the construction of their new homes is completed and ready for occupancy.

This year, the people's government of Hainan Administrative Prefecture has decided to appropriate a special fund to help finance the speedy return of such homes to their original owners now living overseas.

9574
CSO: 4005/937

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR ON OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICY

HK280624 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1530 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Report: "Yang Li Article in Kaifang Urges Eliminating 'Leftist' Influences in Overseas Chinese Affairs"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 27 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Guangdong Province has not done enough to adequately implement the overseas Chinese policy and superior conditions regarding Overseas Chinese have not been brought into full play. The reason for this is that the "leftist" influences in Overseas Chinese affairs have not been thoroughly eliminated.

The above is quoted from "Eliminate 'Leftist' Influences, Implement the Overseas Chinese Policy," an article written by Vice Governor Yang Li of Guangdong. The article is to appear in the August issue of KAIFANG.

Since the land reform, the article says, Guangdong's Overseas Chinese work has been influenced by "leftist" ideas. During the land reform, the CPC explicitly stipulated that the houses of Overseas Chinese landlords and Overseas Chinese rich peasants were means of production and that they could not be confiscated. However, in Guangdong, these houses were given to the peasants. During the movement to alter private houses and "Cultural Revolution," these houses were again wrongly altered and occupied by others. Later, during some other political movements, many people with overseas connections were inspected, suspected, and persecuted. During the "Cultural Revolution," there were in Guangdong the so-called "six regulations for handling cadres with overseas connections" and Guangdong cadres' overseas and Hong Kong and Macao connections were regarded as "a serious political problem."

Why has Guangdong repeatedly infringed upon the interests of Overseas Chinese? Why do some parts of the province implement the Overseas Chinese policy very slowly? Why do some cadres not feel free to do Overseas Chinese work? Yang Li is of the opinion that a basic problem is the absence of a correct understanding of Overseas Chinese.

In order to eliminate "leftist" influences, Yang Li's article says, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of three viewpoints:

First, we cannot treat things overseas in the same way we handle things in the mainland. Overseas Chinese live abroad. The relationship between Overseas Chinese on the one hand and their relatives and the masses in the country on the other is that between fellow compatriots and relatives. Social relations exist objectively. So long as we can properly handle them, they will do good, not harm, to the individual and the country.

Second, we must resolutely protect the Overseas Chinese' lawful interests and property in the country. Under no circumstances are they to be infringed upon. Overseas Chinese do business or establish enterprises abroad. So long as what they do is permitted in the country, all their income is lawful income. The money they remit back to the country to provide for their families, to buy houses and land, to do business, or to build factories is overseas remittances and should be protected by the constitution and the country's laws.

And third, all patriots belong to one big family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late. All those Overseas Chinese who look forward to a powerful, prosperous, and unified motherland are patriotic Overseas Chinese. We should unite with all of them regardless of their political attitudes, religious faiths, and family backgrounds in order to turn their hearts toward the motherland.

In conclusion, Yang Li's article says: Overseas Chinese and the people share common feelings and their interest coincide. We should satisfactorily implement the Overseas Chinese policy. In this way, one of Guangdong's superior conditions, namely the great number of Overseas Chinese, can play an immensely significant role.

CSO: 4005/1231

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN COMMENTARY ON MALPRACTICES RELATED TO DIPLOMAS

HK240721 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Take a Correct Attitude Toward Diplomas"]

[Text] At present, the issue of diplomas is one of our hot topics. Originally, a diploma was a document bearing the record of one's educational background. Now, more and more people pay great attention to diplomas. This shows that a new general mood in society of cherishing knowledge and qualified personnel has been developed, which is indeed gratifying.

However, we should realize that the enthusiasm developed in some places for pursuing diplomas has brought up the issue of the correct attitude toward diplomas.

Some departments and units regard a diploma holder as a qualified person and a diploma as representing one's skill. They believe that anybody who is issued a diploma at the polytechnic school or university level possesses professional skills and is qualified; whereas those who do not possess a diploma are not skilled enough and are not qualified. Under the influence of such thinking, which only stresses diplomas, a few people who possess diplomas believe that they have a protective talisman. Therefore, they stop forging ahead or no longer keep abreast of new technological development. Some people without diplomas regard diplomas a stepping stone for climbing up the ranks and quit their jobs to pursue them.

Since there are people who demand diplomas, there are inevitably people who use diplomas to attract clients. In fact, some people use several famous teachers to keep up the appearances of their classes which are organized at random. Upon completion of the classes, the students are issued diplomas no matter whether or not they have passed the examination. In addition, some units which were not originally schools have registered themselves at the education departments and have run classes at the university level. The units are usually responsible for the operating costs while colleges and universities are responsible for issuing diplomas. Those correspondence schools which stress seeking profits even run their classes under all sorts of pretexts.

In order to carry out the socialist modernizations, we need well-educated, qualified personnel. Since a diploma is a document bearing the record of one's

education background, people who possess a rather high level of education are generally better in terms of academic standards. It is progressive and absolutely correct that we select qualified personnel from among people who have a better educational background. However, we should also realize that diplomas are not equivalent to one's academic standards. It would be one-sided thinking if we regard one's diploma as the equivalence of one's academic standards. At the same time, we should also realize that the times are forging ahead and technology is developing. Therefore, a diploma can only reflect the knowledge and skill studied by one at a given time, rather than showing his actual knowledge at present. So long as the diploma holder continues to strive to gain new knowledge he will be able to make contributions to society. And we would be taking a metaphysical approach to the issue if we thought that a diploma can hold good for all time, or even that a diploma holder's qualifications are assured. It is irreproachable that people who without a college or university diploma strive to seek opportunities to study at a similar level or attain a diploma that reflects their level. But what we pursue should be the improvement of academic skills rather than the diplomas themselves.

In China, only a few people are able to enter directly into colleges and universities to study. Most people have to study through the practice of their work and by self-study. In fact, tens of thousands of people in every trade have become outstanding qualified personnel for building the four modernizations through independent study. They have played an exemplary role to those who strive to become qualified personnel.

Now, the country is encouraging people to become qualified personnel through independently study. It is improper for us to quit our jobs frequently to study without regard to our subjective and objective conditions. It will even become a matter of discipline within an organization if we quite our jobs without authorization or approval from the organization to pursue a diploma.

In the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, everyone must study. Think what would happen if we all rushed headlong into the mass action of quitting our jobs to study. Nobody would take over our daily jobs.

In order to improve the education backgrounds of the cadres and workers contingents, we have strengthened adult education and have encouraged society to run schools. This is also a correct practice. However, the purpose of running the schools should be the improvement of the academic skills of the students rather than the financial conditions of the students or that of their units. If these schools only seek money and give privileges to the students in terms of examinations and assessments, or meet the people's diploma demands by giving them a poor education, this will probably turn diplomas into commodity that smells of copper cash or that can be obtained through evil means.

Therefore, everyone who sincerely respects knowledge and qualified personnel should take a correct attitude toward diplomas and boldly guard against the newly developing malpractices concerning diplomas.

CSO: 4005/1231

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN CPC COMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT STRESS EDUCATION

HK270724 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] At the provincial educational work conference held yesterday morning, Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, announced that the provincial CPC Committee and government are going to do 10 good things for education.

1. The relevant leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government should each establish a link with a school, regularly go to the low levels, [word indistinct], and help solve concrete problems.
2. Give priority to readjusting the wages of secondary and primary school teachers. The readjusted wages should be given to the teachers before this year's teachers' day.
3. After the readjustment of wages of secondary and primary school teachers, they will reasonably increase allowances to teachers of private schools. The concrete plan is to be formulated jointly by the provincial labor and personnel department, the provincial education department, and the provincial finance department.
4. Increase educational funds. Surcharges for educational funds will be levied beginning this year. All localities should allocate 15 to 30 percent of their liquid financial income to develop education.
5. Increase capital construction investment in education, improve the conditions of all schools, and readjust investment of capital construction in education. Investment will increase to 40 million yuan next year, and will increase by 10 percent annually during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.
6. They will allocate some 500,000 yuan as funds to award teachers and improve housing conditions of teachers so that teachers' housing can reach the level of average housing of ordinary people in 3 to 5 years. When factories, enterprises, institutions, and mass organizations distribute houses, they should give preferential treatment to the staff or workers, whose spouses are teachers.
7. [Passage indistinct]

8. Select and employ as public school teachers those teachers in private schools who have been teaching for many years and achieved marked results in teaching and who have reached the level of a university student through self-education, taking correspondence courses, or attending evening universities.

9. Award honorable certificates to those teachers who have been teaching for more than 30 years.

10. Seriously deal with cases of teacher abuse. Most investigated and verified cases have been handled, and the rest are to be handled before the teachers' day.

CSO: 4005/1231

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN HOLDS PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK270704 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The provincial educational work conference opened at the Henan people's auditorium yesterday morning. Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the conference. He pointed out that leading comrades at all levels must deepen their understanding of the importance of educational work, genuinely put education and reform of the education system in a strategic position, and exert an effort to invigorate Henan's education.

Provincial party, government, and army leaders Zhao Di, Song Yuxi, Lin Yinghai, Hou Zhiying, Qin Kecai, Han Jingcao, Wu Shaoku, Hu Tingji, (Xue Guanghua), Dong Minsheng, (Ren Weiyuan), Zuo Mingsheng, (Hou Jiaju), and Tao Zhizhong attended the conference. Also attending the conference were (Zheng Xianrong), director of the provincial education department, and Zhang Baiyuan, former vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

In his speech Comrade Liu Zhengwei said that by holding this conference, the provincial CPC Committee and government wish to study and implement in depth the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the education system, unify people's understanding, study concrete measures for carrying out reform of the education system in connection with the province's actual situation, bring into full play the initiative of leaders at all levels, the educational circles, all parts in the society, and develop the province's education as quickly as possible.

Above all, it is necessary to deepen people's understanding of the importance and urgency of reforming the education system and developing education.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out: In order to properly carry out reform of the education system, it is necessary to firmly grasp the following:

1. It is necessary to firmly grasp the work of 9-year compulsory education. We must grasp the issue for 5, 10, or 15 years to lay a good foundation.
2. It is necessary to vigorously develop technical and vocational education.

3. It is necessary to reform the management system of colleges and universities and give more vitality to colleges and universities.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: For years people have been complaining about the shortage of educational funds. In view of this, the provincial CPC Committee and government decided to raise funds from various channels and to continuously improve conditions for running schools. They are planning to increase the funds in capital construction in colleges and universities from 21 million yuan at present to 30 million yuan next year and that for [words indistinct] schools from 8 million yuan at present to 10 million yuan next year.

Liu Zhengwei pointed out that the province is facing a problem of insufficient and unqualified teachers. Therefore, vigorously developing teacher's education and in-service training have become urgent tasks. Educational departments at all levels must make overall arrangements for in-service training of teachers in universities, secondary schools, primary schools, and kindergartens, and take effective measures to upgrade teachers' political and professional levels so as to establish a qualified teachers' contingent.

In conclusion, Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out that CPC committees and government at all levels must seriously strengthen their leadership, give meticulous guidance, adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in the course of reform, act prudently and actively, and march forward steadily. In addition, they must strengthen political and ideological work in reform so as to insure the smooth progress of the reform in the education system.

Comrade Hou Zhiying presided over the conference and delivered a speech.

Attending the conference were leading comrades in charge of education from all prefectural and city CPC committees, administrative offices, and government; directors of the propaganda departments of all prefectural and city CPC committees; directors of all prefectural and city education bureaus; leading comrades in charge of education from all relevant provincial departments; responsible comrades of all democratic parties in the province; responsible comrades of colleges, universities, and some other schools; and some specialists and scholars from educational and intellectuals circles.

CSO: 4005/1231

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S LIU ZHENG STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL WORK

HK290715 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Liu Zheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, yesterday attended the provincial conference on cultural work which is being held in Changsha, and delivered a speech: "Emancipate the mind, have firm confidence, be determined to carry out reform, open up a path, and advance."

In his speech, after Comrade Liu Zheng briefly reiterated that since the first revolutionary civil war, the party had attached a high degree of importance to cultural work in all periods of time he said: We have now entered a new period of being determined to carry out reform and speeding up the four modernizations. Cultural work is facing a new challenge. The burdens of literature and art workers become heavier and heavier. In the wake of the development of production and the heightening of the level of people's material life, the people have more and more demands on spiritual life. This is a result of the objective function of the basic socialist economic law.

Since liberation, we have built up fairly large and accomplished cultural and art performance work forces and have purchased many facilities. Our achievements are very great. Confronted with the new challenge, we must have full confidence, must constantly satisfy the masses' needs in cultural life through many channels and with many varieties and forms, and must create good works which have patriotic spirit and will encourage people to make progress and to devote themselves to modernization in our motherland.

While dealing with reform of literature and art organizations, Comrade Liu Zheng said: In reform, we must first grasp ideological education, must unify understanding, and must correctly handle the relationship between literature and art and politics, the relationship between freedom of creation and the responsibilities of the times, and the relationship between raising economic results and attaching importance to social results of literature and art works. Economic results must be subordinated to social results. We must also pay attention to the quality of art.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zheng also talked about the problem of how to merge ideological quality, artistic quality, and interest into one body and proposed that literature and art workers should strengthen basic training and go deep into basic levels.

In conclusion, Comrade Liu Zheng emphatically said: If we do not carry out the building of socialist spiritual civilization, the building of material civilization is likely to deviate from the correct orientation. If all units and individuals forget or relax grasping the building of socialist spiritual civilization, the building of material civilization cannot be done well. In serious cases, it can even be divorced from socialist and communist ideals. This is very dangerous. Therefore, leaders of the party and government at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to socialist cultural work.

CSO: 4005/1231

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RADIO, TV RELAY STATIONS

HK251456 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The provincial conference on the management of all broadcasting and television relay stations, which concluded today, emphasized: To enable all people throughout the province to listen to broadcasts well and to watch television programs well, the broadcasting and television management departments of all cities, prefectures, and counties must strengthen leadership over the broadcasting and television relay stations, must do a good job in management and maintenance, and must further improve the quality of broadcasts so that broadcasting and television stations can serve the people still better.

At present, the broadcasting and television work in our province has taken shape to a certain extent. The coverage rate of medium wave broadcasting accounts for 69.8 percent of the population of the whole province and the coverage rate of television reaches 74.5 percent.

This conference summed up the experiences in carrying out emulation, assessment, comparison of management and maintenance throughout the province since the conference held last year. It commended and awarded 14 advanced relay stations, including Maoming 731 broadcasting relay station and 732 television FM relay station; and 14 advanced individuals, including (Chen Hanzhong) of Yunfu television relay station.

This conference also seriously analyzed the problems of suspending broadcasting due to reasons beyond the control of the stations. It called on the power management departments at all levels in our province to attach importance to this work, to really do well in supplying electricity to the broadcasting and television relay stations, and to contribute toward enabling all people throughout the province to listen to broadcast well and to watch television programs well.

CSO: 4005/1231

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN FIGHTERS IN YUNNAN WRITE TO YANG XIZONG

HK251509 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpt] On 6 July, 137 Henan Fighters on the Laoshan front, Yunnan Province, wrote to Yang Xizong, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee.

The letter said: We are the children of the central plains who live on the water of Huanghe. We put our lives at stake on the border front. We must build an iron protective screen with our broad chests to withstand the bullets of the invader. To the party organizations of our home towns and fellow countrymen, we make a pledge here that we are not afraid of sacrificing our lives for the country and our home towns. When charging, we never retreat even though we encounter the most powerful bullets and mines. With our blood and utter devotion, we are determined to win honor for the country and our fellow countrymen.

These 137 children of the central plains asked the Provincial CPC Committee to send them materials on the revolutionary and historical events in their hometowns, as well as some photos.

In the letter they said: When looking at these photos on the battlefield it seems that we are in our hometowns and are meeting with our relatives, and that our hometowns are on our minds and our relatives are next to us. Hence, we shall have inexhaustible strength and become braver in waging in life-and-death struggle against the enemy.

After receiving the letter, Yang Xizong immediately instructed the departments concerned under the Provincial CPC Committee to handle the matter, so as to meet the requirements of these 137 children of the central plains. The province's magazines expected by these 137 cadres and fighters will soon be sent to the front with the hopes and great trust of the central plains' 70 million people.

CSO: 4005/1231

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI OFFICIAL ON RETIRED CADRES

OW020748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Nanning, 2 Aug (XINHUA)--With more and more officials retiring in China, the authorities have been bestirring themselves to make sure that they can spend useful and contented lives following their sudden change of pace.

An official of the organization assigned to take care of veteran cadres in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region told XINHUA today that these people who have devoted themselves to the Chinese revolution are respected by the people and are enjoying their lives in their later years.

They retire on full pay, or even get extra payment according to seniority.

Qin Bo, 69, is a good example, the official said. The former deputy director of the regional public health bureau is of the Zhuang nationality. He joined the Red Army in 1930 when he was only 14 years old and became a public health official in Guangxi soon after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

Since he retired in the spring of 1983, he has been receiving full pay of 204 yuan per month and an extra two-month bonus each year. His wife, who joined the revolution in 1940, also gets full pay with a one-and-a-half-month bonus a year since she retired, the official said.

Living with his family of five in a flat with a floor space of 120 square meters, Qin gets up at half past five in the morning and goes to bed around 11 o'clock at night. He usually takes a three-hour nap at noon and spends the rest of his time exercising, and studying and compiling materials on Chinese herbs. He is now president of the Guangxi branch of the Chinese Pharmaceutical Association. He often takes part in academic activities, makes inspection tours in the region and raises suggestions for improving public health work.

"I will be satisfied if I can do something good for the people during my later years," Qin said.

Qin Bo is one of more than 70,000 retired cadres in the region, according to the official. Like Qin, many of them are swapping a life of home comforts

for the chance to continue using their professional skills, make investigations, write revolutionary recollections or guide young people.

To provide a better environment for these old people, the official said, the regional government has appropriated more than 27 million yuan for building houses specially for them. About 15 million yuan has been allocated for building and expanding hospitals for these people, who get regular medical check-ups.

In addition, construction of a recreation center is under way in Nanning, capital of the region.

The center, which involves an investment of 1.4 million yuan in the first construction phase, will include a cinema, a television hall, reading rooms, a library, a dance hall, a gymnasium, a clinic and other facilities.

CSO: 4000/329

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC FORUM--At a forum held on 10 April, the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee briefed the members of various democratic parties and non-partisan patriotic democrats on current work done by this prefecture in consolidating the party while encouraging them to suggest ways to bring this work to a successful conclusion. The forum was attended by 25 persons including representatives of the standing committee of the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee, the China Democratic League, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the China Association for Promoting Democracy and other democratic parties as well as non-partisan patriotic democrats. Also present at the forum were responsible persons of the prefectural CPPCC committee, the united front work department and office in charge of party consolidation of the prefectural CPC committee and the liaison group appointed by the Guangdong provincial CPC committee to consolidate the party. At the forum, in addition to offering critical views on work done by the prefectural CPC committee and related departments directly under the prefectural authority along with suggestions, members of various democratic parties and non-partisan patriotic democrats praised the committee for listening to their opinions with a sincere attitude and humble mind.
[Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 85 p 1] 9574

DEATH OF CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN--Hu Gentian [5170 2704 1131], vice chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Standing Committee and adviser to the Guangzhou Committee of the Chinese Democratic League, died of illness on 27 June 1985 at the age of 93. A memorial service, attended by leading comrades including Yang Yingbin, Su Shijie, and Ou Chu, was held at Guangzhou Funeral Home on 13 July. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 1985]

GUANGXI RADIO, TELEVISION CONFERENCE--The regional radio and television work conference opened in Nanning this morning. The tasks of the conference are to study and implement the spirit of the instructions given by CPC Central Committee and central leading comrades on the party's journalistic, radio and television work; to study and implement the spirit of the Fifth Regional CPC Congress; to exchange experiences in reforming the region's radio and television work; to define future tasks; to uphold reform; to give full play to superiority; and to vigorously develop Guangxi's radio and television. This is the largest conference of its kind since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. A total of 413 delegates attended the conference. (Xia Meiyu), deputy director of the regional radio and television department, presided over the opening ceremony. (Zheng Zhongcai), CPC group deputy secretary and first deputy director of the regional radio and television department, delivered an opening speech. Comrade (Chen Ning), acting CPC group secretary and deputy director of the regional radio and television department, delivered a work report entitled "Adhere to Reform, Give Full Play to Superiority, Vigorously Develop Guangxi's Radio and Television." [Excerpt] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1257

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHECKING OF UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES IN PARTY DISCUSSED

Chongqing CHONGQING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Zaobai [4103 4101]: "An Important Part of Party Consolidation"]

[Text] In his speech at the Second Party Consolidation Work Conference, Comrade Bo Yibo pointed out: "It is now most urgent and most important that we check new unhealthy tendencies by means of party consolidation." Every party consolidation unit must fully recognize the importance of this goal, link it to the unit's own problems, make the checking of unhealthy tendencies an important part of party consolidation and emphasize it conscientiously.

For some time now, some units have been "reforming." Under the banner of "stimulation," they have been disregarding the interests of the country and the people by seeking personal or small-group gain. Such behavior creates economic disorder and sabotages reform. It is especially worth noting that some party members and responsible cadres have also become swept up in all this and have exerted bad influence on the masses. Thus units that are now launching party consolidation must fully recognize the seriousness of this problem and earnestly emphasize the checking of unhealthy tendencies as an important part of party consolidation. We have to look upon the ability (or inability) to put the quickest possible effective stop to the new unhealthy tendencies, to accelerate improvement in the party's style and to pave the way for reform as a rigorous test of the spirit, style and militancy of party organizations at every level. It is also a rigorous test of the spirit, discipline and ideological and political qualities of each party member.

In the light of party consolidation and the checking of the new unhealthy tendencies, we must first unify the consciousness of the broad masses of party members. We must correct the erroneous view that places the elimination of the new unhealthy tendencies in opposition to reform, for the two are clearly not contradictory. Insistence upon checking the new unhealthy tendencies absolutely means neither overcentralization nor backtracking. Instead, it means the elimination of the obstacles to and interference with reform and the creation of excellent political conditions and social environment, in order to accelerate and guarantee smooth sailing for reform. Second, we must place the checking of new unhealthy tendencies in the middle of the entire process of party consolidation, educate all party members in party aims, spirit, discipline and style and make the membership genuinely achieve ideals, observe

discipline and serve the people wholeheartedly. Units that have just begun party consolidation must closely link what they learn from relevant documents to their own reality and expose specific manifestations of new unhealthy tendencies. During the stage of comparison and investigation, leading group members and all other party members must make this problem a part of the investigation. During the stage of party consolidation, this must be our breakthrough point, and we must earnestly investigate and handle typical cases. During the stage of registering party members, those members who have exhibited new unhealthy tendencies and have undergone neither self-criticism nor correction must receive the necessary punishment according to the seriousness of their cases. Third, when party committees at all levels check new unhealthy tendencies, they must be resolute and dare to be tough; they must also uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and know well the limits of a good policy. We believe that as long as the broad masses of party members--and especially the leading cadres--proceed from reality and resolutely resist and check new unhealthy tendencies, party consolidation work will achieve new results.

12570
CSO: 4005/909

SOUTHWEST REGION

EDUCATION CAMPAIGN ON PARTY SPIRIT LAUNCHED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee recently circulated a "suggestion on conducting education in party spirit among the vast numbers of party members in the province" from the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee. At the same time, a circular was issued by the provincial party committee to party organizations at all levels throughout the province, calling on them to immediately launch an education campaign in party spirit to instill ideals and discipline into party members and, in light of the actual situation in each unit, strive hard to make the education campaign a success.

The "suggestion" first of all analyzes the situation in the province and cites manifestations of new unhealthy tendencies now appearing in Yunnan. It points out that a major cause of the new unhealthy tendencies is that some party members including leading cadres lack party spirit. They fail to clearly understand the objectives of reform, forget the principle of serving the people, no longer cherish the lofty communist ideal and are lax in discipline. Some of them are still influenced by factionalist ideas. Party organizations at all levels must step up education to instill party spirit into party members and fundamentally improve their ideological and political quality so that they can completely overcome the negative influence of the "cultural revolution," increase their ability to resist corrosion by decadent capitalist ideas and all kinds of unhealthy trends and evil practices, better adapt themselves to the new historical environment in opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy and better meet the requirements of the reform program and the four modernizations drive.

The "suggestion" points out: The aims of education in party spirit among party members are 1) to strengthen the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly among party members, 2) to further foster the lofty communist ideal, 3) to strengthen the overall viewpoint and 4) to strengthen the sense of organization and discipline. It is necessary to enhance fundamentally the party spirit among party members and improve their ideological and political quality so that in thinking and practice the masses of party members will really meet the following criteria: Our party's sole purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly, and this must never be forgotten;

the lofty communist ideal is our spiritual pillar, which must never be lost; the overall viewpoint has an important bearing on the direction of reform and construction, which we cannot do without; and party discipline is the guarantee for victory of the great cause of reform, and it must never become lax.

The "suggestion" calls on party organizations at all levels to strive to make the education of party members in party spirit a success. They must use the correct methods in light of the actual situation and put the stress on education results. They should not be just putting on a show, but must guard against formalism and against doing things perfunctorily or superficially. The party's leading cadres should make strict demands on themselves and take the lead in studying documents, carrying out criticism and self-criticism, strengthening party spirit and correcting unhealthy tendencies.

12802
CSO: 4005/1154

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEASURES TO IMPROVE LEADERSHIP STYLE ADOPTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by Shen Chang [3088 1603]]

[Text] To further improve leadership style, the provincial party committee and the provincial government recently laid down the rule that leading cadres at all levels should "do more solid work rather than indulge in empty talk," oppose "substituting fake for genuine skills," combat bureaucracy and all kinds of formalism and really use their time to work, investigate and study, think and read so that they can better fulfill the important tasks entrusted to them by the party and the people. In view of the present situation, six concrete regulations were spelled out as follows:

1. Provincial meetings should be held less frequently to the extent possible. Meetings to be held in the name of the provincial party committee and the provincial government must be approved by the general office of the provincial party committee and a regular session of the provincial government. Provincial meetings to be held by various provincial-level departments must be approved by the relevant leading comrades. For meetings which must be held, adequate preparations must be completed in advance; efforts should be made to make the meetings short; and the number of people attending must be strictly controlled. Meetings which require the participation of responsible comrades of city, prefectoral, autonomous prefectoral and county party committees and governments must have prior approval respectively by the general office of the provincial party committee and a regular session of the provincial government.
2. As a rule, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government should not attend meetings called by various provincial departments, nor should responsible comrades of other departments be invited to attend. If important questions arise and require solutions, reports may be submitted separately to leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.
3. All kinds of celebrating and commemorative activities should be reduced to a minimum. If such activities are really necessary, prior approval must be obtained from higher authorities. The scale of the activities must be kept under control. No invitations should be issued. Extravagance and waste are not permissible.

4. When leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government go to the lower levels to conduct investigations and studies or engage in other activities, except for briefings on work, they should not be accompanied all the way and at every level by responsible comrades of local party and government organizations. An end should be put to the practice of going a long way to greet them on arrival and see them off on departure. No banquet should be given in their honor.

5. Travels must be kept under control. Responsible comrades of cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and provincial departments going on observation trips to other provinces must be specific on the purpose and duration of the trips. They must also obtain prior approval of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, without which they cannot go out at will. It is impermissible to use observation as a pretext to go on sight-seeing trips.

6. If the provincial party committee, the provincial government, or a provincial department is requested to solve a problem, and it is a problem which should be handled by a provincial-level department, it is the responsibility of the relevant provincial department to promptly solve the problem, give an answer, or send a leading comrade down to conduct an investigation and study and help solve the problem. When it is necessary to ask the provincial party committee and the provincial government for instructions, the department concerned should give its recommendations on how the problem should be solved. When it is necessary for several departments to study and solve the problem together, a meeting of responsible comrades of the relevant departments should be called by a leading comrade who has overall charge over these departments to study the problem. The departments should cooperate with and support each other. They must not wrangle with each other over trifles, shift responsibility and allow the problem to remain unresolved for a long time.

12802
CSO: 4005/1154

SOUTHWEST REGION

GOVERNOR SERVES PEOPLE IN DISASTER AREAS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by XINHUA reporter Liu Zifu [0491 1311 1381]: "A Public Servant in Disaster Areas--on Guizhou Governor Wang Chaowen Actually Working for Victims of Natural Disasters"]

[Text] Guizhou Province has been hit by one disaster after another in the past 2 years. The province is poor to begin with, and the natural disasters have caused serious difficulties to people in the stricken areas.

In May and June this year, Governor Wang Chaowen went to 13 disaster-inflicted counties to see the people. He surveyed damages in the fields, visited homes to understand the people's difficulties and made decisions and solved problems on the spot, displaying a public servant's spirit to serve the people wholeheartedly.

At Youzhai Village, a village of Bouyei nationality in Qinglong County, Wang Chaowen walked into Cen Zhiming's house. He asked in detail about the natural disasters experienced by the village in the last and the current year and about the family's difficulties. Cen Zhiming, who is over 50, answered the guest's questions truthfully. Wang Chaowen asked Cen to show him around the house. Following Cen's wife into the kitchen, he saw that not much was left in a jar used to keep grain and that a salt container was almost empty. He went upstairs with Cen to see the old couple's living quarters, and downstairs again he felt the thickness of the bedding on the children's beds. This is a high and cold mountain area. A thick cotton-padded quilt is needed at night even in summer, but the quilts in this family were worn and tattered. At the sight of the poverty, Wang Chaowen felt so sad that he was tongue-tied for a long time.

Wang Chaowen rushed back to the county seat. He called the provincial and prefectural personnel on disaster relief assignments in the county as well as the county's party and government leaders to a meeting that very night and told them what he saw and heard at Youzhai Village that afternoon. He asked: "How many poor people like this are there in the county?" "More than 37,000," answered the county party committee secretary, his voice very low. Wang asked: "How much food grain is needed until autumn?" At least 2.8 million jin." Wang did some calculation and said: "So each person will get 24 or 25 jin a month. The peasants have to work and do not have much fat in their diet. How can this little grain be enough?" Wang spoke from his personal experience.

In the old society, Wang Chaowen, a poor young man of Miao nationality, suffered often from hunger. Right then he asked the director of the provincial food bureau who was present at the meeting: "Give them 3 million jin of relief grain. If the provincial government pays the money, can you get the grain?" The answer was "yes." Thus the food problem was solved promptly for the needy in Qinglong County.

Wang Chaowen pays great attention to lifting the morale and finding fundamental solutions to problems in disaster areas by helping the people to increase their productive and self-help capacities.

Located in a high and cold mountain area, Bijie Prefecture suffers frequent natural disasters and has a low grain output. After on-the-spot investigation, Wang Chaowen came to see that it would be better to grow grass than corn here. Grass will bring income in the same year; it can be used to feed livestock; and in autumn each mu can yield about 20 jin of grass seeds, which can be sold for more than 10 yuan per jin. Therefore, he discussed the matter with responsible comrades of the local administrative office. It was decided that the agricultural departments will provide grass seeds to the disaster areas on a priority basis; after autumn, the people will sell the grass seeds harvested to the government; and the government will sell them grain and chemical fertilizers as an incentive to encourage the people to grow grass and raise livestock.

In Qinglong County, where 2 years of frequent natural disasters have drastically reduced production, Wang Chaowen asked for peasants' opinion on ways to produce and help themselves. Some peasant said there was no way. Wang asked: "What is produced here?" The answer: "Huangguo." "How good is the yield?" "Sometimes a single tree can produce 300 jin of fruits." "What about price?" "Even locally each jin sells for 0.5 yuan." Wang Chaowen laughed. He happily told the peasants: "This is the way for you to produce and help yourselves. Huangguo trees can be planted in front of and behind houses and on the borders and corners of fields." "What can we do if there is no tree saplings?" asked the peasants. "I will help you," said Wang. He talked with the county authorities and obtained their agreement to provide 220,000 huangguo tree saplings to disaster victims on a priority basis.

Although growing huangguo trees can bring good economic returns, it takes 7 or 8 years before trees will begin producing. Distant water cannot quench present thirst. Wang Chaowen know that there are four other abundant natural resources in the county--marble, coal, antimony and pearl barley. He suggested to the county party committee and county government to "promote huangguo growing as a long-range program, develop mining for immediate benefits, provide work as a form of relief and export labor simultaneously."

12802
CSO: 4005/1151

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHINA DAILY CARRIES REPORT ON XIZANG

HK070401 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Aug 85 p 4

[Part one of third report by CHINA DAILY reporter Zhu Ling who recently returned from a one month assignment in Tibet: "Report (3) from 'the Roof of the World': Unshakeable Faith of Tibetans"]

[Text] Every day at Lhasa's gilt-roofed Jokhang Temple, a magnet for pilgrims, around 2,000 worshippers come to pray.

In front of the temple's huge gate, dozens of devout people repeat prostrations hundreds of times. Two large prayer wheels sit to one side, turning endlessly to send prayers to heaven.

A 60-year-old Tibetan named Zhuoga said she comes from downtown every morning to pray for long life. She prostrates herself up to 500 times a day, keeping track of the count by shifting a pile of 100 small stones back and forth from one side of her to the other.

The ritual, she said, can help cure gastric ailments, arthritis and high-blood pressure. Her four-year-old grandson watches curiously at her side, sometimes mimicking her bobbing movements.

Upon entering the temple, men remove their hats and all spitting ceases. Every worshipper carries a bronze or glass container, full of yak butter, to feed the lamps. Some donate small change while worshipping.

Among the worshippers I met was a neatly dressed young woman Basang, 21, who said she had just returned from Beijing after a year's technical training at a printing plant. She now works at Lhase Xinhua Printing Plant.

Inside the temple, hundreds of yak butter lamps emit a strong odour. Worshippers begin to gather at the gate half an hour before the temple opens.

Basang was cheerful and talkative. She said she came to the temple once a week to worship for the benefit of colleagues but not herself. In one hand was a bronze butter container, a gift from her parents.

Located in the centre of old Lhasa, the Jokhang is the principal Buddhist monastery in Tibet. In the central hall on the first floor sits the statue

of the 21-year-old Sakyamuni, brought by Princess Wen Cheng when she came to marry the ruler of Tibet in the mid-seventh century. The statue, cast in bronze, is lifelike and exquisitely shaped.

Tibet and religion -- the two words are inseparable in this remote region of the world. Buddhism is believed to have made major inroads into Tibet in the mid-seventh century after the area was unified under Songtsan Gambo and Lamaism, a form of Buddhism, was born. It is an amalgam of influences from India, Nepal and the Tang Dynasty of China. During Songtsan's reign, the first Buddhist temples were built.

"Tibet is a very special place," said Wu Jinghua, secretary of the Tibetan Party committee. "Lamaism, which has been here for 1,300 years, permeates almost every vein of Tibetan history and social life. The Tibetan experience is summed up in its lamaseries and temples."

"I have found something in common between Communism and Buddhism," he said. "Communists aim to serve the people wholeheartedly while Buddhism calls for mutual help to get through difficulties and achieve a happy life."

"We Communists do not believe in any religion but we should respect the wishes of the religious people in Tibet. Religion is a private matter and no one should interfere," he said.

During the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976), religious activities were banned and many temples and lamaseries across the land were closed or destroyed. The scars of the upheaval have been slow to heal.

Today, 50 monasteries and temples across Tibet have been restored and opened to tourists and Buddhist pilgrims. Another 43 are undergoing repair, said Chen Rende, deputy director of the region's Bureau of Religious Affairs.

Chen said plans call for the restoration and construction of another 80 lamaseries. The entire restoration and construction programme--financed by both the central and local government--will net more than 20 million yuan.

In the early 1950s, there were about 2,770 monasteries in Tibet. Most of them were seized and used as strongholds by serf owners who staged a rebellion in 1959.

Chen recalled that only about 300 temples and monasteries were protected by the People's Liberation Army forces during the abortive revolt. Many of the others suffered heavy damage.

There are now 3,000 lamas in residence in Tibetan monasteries. The expenses of aged lamas are covered by the State and all lamas enjoy free medical treatment.

Seven temples for nuns have also been restored and reopened, and another four are under repair. Only about 138 nuns now practise the faith at those temples and all of them are 50 years or older.

CSO: 4000/334

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHINA DAILY CARRIES REPORT ON XIZANG

HK070403 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Part two of story by Staff Reporter Zhu Ling: "Report (3) from 'the Roof of the World': A Look Inside a Xigaze Lamasery"]

[Text] In the city of Xigaze more than 300 kilometres southwest of Lhasa dwells Qiangzha Chilie, the Living Buddha of the massive Tashilhunpo Temple.

Xigaze is the traditional seat of the Panchen Erdeni, now vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The gold-pinnacled temple was built in 1447.

A narrow, steep wooden staircase, typical of all Tibetan structures, leads to the third floor bedroom of the Living Buddha.

Qiangzha, 46, was recognized as an "incarnated" Living Buddha at age seven. He wears glasses and fondles two pug dogs on his lap. One has been his pet for 15 years. Still celibate, Qiangzha said that he never gave any thought to marriage.

Tashilhunpo is home to 600 lamas. It was shut down during the "cultural revolution," but survived with heavy damage. After repair, it was reopened in 1980. The State allocates 100,000 yuan every year for the temple's maintenance.

Lamasery life is busy, Qiangzha told CHINA DAILY. They rise at seven to do chores and recite Buddhist scriptures. Breakfast is yak butter tea and zanba, made of highland barley.

At 8 o'clock all the monks gather at the opulent Grand Chanting Hall to recite from copies of Buddhist sutras for three hours. Then they return to their dorms to rest.

A bell tolls at 1 pm to summon all the lamas back to the hall to chant. This time, a lunch of rice or zanba and tea is served and the lamas chant while eating. This continues until 3 pm, then resume from 6 pm until 9 pm. Bedtime is 11:30 pm sharp.

The outward appearance of a lama's life is monotonous. But it has its lighter side. Movies are shown once a week and a 20-inch colour television was purchased last April. A young lama confided privately that his favourite activity was watching TV.

"Our day off is on Sunday, and each lama can take a 15-day holiday once a year to go home, at his own expense, to visit parents," the Living Buddha said.

The average age of lamas at Tashilhunpo is 57. In 1982, there were 90 new recruits, average age 20. The average per capita income is 70 yuan a month, derived from State assistance and individual labour.

About 20 kilometres east of the temple is a farm of 500 mu (one hectare equals 15 mu), cultivated mostly in highland barley. The lamas also herd 100 yaks and 300 goats.

Before 1959, the whole vast body of lamas in Tibet was parasitic. Poor monks, numbering more than 111,000, worked hard to maintain buildings and their superiors' comfort, but their efforts contributed nothing to self-sustenance.

"Now all lamas who are able to work take turns at the farvxpō", Qiangzha said. "They all want to do something to support themselves. They say, 'food you grow yourself tastes sweeter and labour keeps you in better health.'"

The lamas at Tashilhunpo also operate three trucks and one tractor given them by the State.

The monastery runs a one-year course in the Tibetan language for young people who want to become lamas. About 50 young people are now attending classes every afternoon.

"A young recruit is required to be in good health and know how to read and write in the Tibetan language," the Living Buddha said.

Festival

On 1 July, there happened to be the once-a-year religious festival in Zigaze. Huge tangkas bearing the images of past, present and future Buddhas were paraded for monks and the secular faithful to worship.

The three-day festival, which has a history of 517 years, was revived only this year after a 21-year hiatus.

"Almost all large religious festivals have been revived in recent years," the Living Buddha said, with obvious satisfaction.

On the first day, the dawn was broken by the clatter of horse and donkey hoofs, and the distant ringing of tractor, truck and bicycle bells. More than 60,000 worshipers and tourists swarmed towards the Tashilhunpo to view an enormous satin weaving, 28 metres high and 40 metres wide, displayed from a colossal platform towering over the northeast face of the Tashilhunpo.

The pageantry engaged all those who came. The devout prayed for a better reincarnation or, on a more practical level, for rain to alleviate the dry season. The curious treated the spectacle as an excuse for a family outing, bringing food, drinks and even tape recorders.

Nuzeng, a 54-year-old woman, travelled all the way from Lhasa for the occasion to represent her family of four. She said she would spend 400 yuan on her trip and donate another 200 yuan to the temple's lamas.

'I never dreamed that such a day could happen again in my lifetime,' she said. "In Tibet, it is a tradition to believe in lamaism and I am glad the government has recognized that."

CSO: 4000/334

SOUTHWEST REGION

XINHUA SURVEYS TOURISTS ON XIZANG'S PROGRESS

OW270512 Beijing XINHUA in English 0346 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, 27 July (XINHUA)--A random survey shows that most foreign visitors here think the Tibetan people now enjoy the freedom to practise their religion.

The survey was conducted earlier this week by a group of XINHUA reporters from Beijing among 50 randomly chosen individual visitors, who, without tourist guides, have more contact with the local people.

The 50 tourists were from 11 countries, including the United States, Australia and Europe. Their ages ranged from 18 to 82. Most of them were teachers and students, while the rest included journalists, artists, an army officer, a lawyer, a housewife and a pensioner.

Although most of them were tourists who had been in China for only a few weeks, there were also a few scholars on Tibet as well as teachers and students who had been in China for over a year. According to their own assessment, 15 knew a lot, 32 a little and the rest, nothing about Tibet before coming here.

To the question whether the Tibetan people are free to practise religion, 31 voted "yes", 7 said "no" and 12 made no comment.

Twelve said that the Tibetans lead a happy life, five thought otherwise, while the rest made no comment, saying they were staying too short a time to know the answer.

Of the 49 people who answered the question about Tibetans' attitude towards foreigners, 48 said "very friendly" or "friendly", only 1 person chose the word "indifferent."

All agreed that their trip to Tibet was worthwhile, except for one who said that her trip was just "so-so."

Thirty-nine of them considered Lhasa a nice city, while two took a different view. Fourteen complained about the sanity of the city, while seven thought it was clean.

Asked what they liked most about Tibet, 30 named the "Tibetan people." The rest chose monasteries, religion, culture, scenery, remoteness, climate and the "celestial burial" (a form of open-air disposal of bodies).

Compared with what they found in Tibet, 10 people thought the picture of Tibet presented by the Western media is "true", 5 used the word "false", while 23 called it "neither true nor false."

Mac McCoy, a solar energy consultant from the United States, commented that "the foreign media is diverse, some opinions are objective and true, some are 'sensational' and 'distorted'."

On their impression of the relationship between the Han people, who comprise 95 percent of the one billion Chinese, and the Tibetans, who account for 95 percent of the population in Tibet, 20 persons said the relationship was "bad", while another 20 called it "fair" or better than that. One used the word "excellent" and two others used "good".

An American youth, who had travelled in Tibet and other parts of China for three months, commented that China's policies toward minority peoples were "wiser" than those of some other countries, for instance, the U.S. government's attempts to assimilate the American Indians.

Melvyn Goldstein, a professor of anthropology from Cleveland in the United States, said that it needs more than a lifetime's work to understand Tibet, its people and culture. "Tourists coming here for just a couple of weeks certainly find it hard to learn something below the surface," he noted.

Although this was his first time in Tibet, the 48-year-old professor has devoted 20 years to Tibetan studies and written 5 books about Tibet, including a modern English-Tibetan dictionary, the first ever.

History and other background knowledge are indispensable to get a complete picture of Tibet, said Professor Goldstein during an interview with XINHUA in the Snowland Hotel near the Jokhang Monastery, where he has been staying for two months.

Every day he was visited by curious tourists from the same hotel, who were surprised by the number of monasteries destroyed in the "cultural revolution" and Tibet's backwardness.

"What they do not realize," said Goldstein, "is that the 'cultural revolution' was a disaster not only for Tibet but for the whole country, and that many new policies have been implemented since 1980 to quicken economic development in Tibet."

Talking about the comments by some tourists that modernization is coming to Tibet too fast and poses a threat to the traditional culture and way of life, Goldstein said that life has to change in Tibet as everywhere else, and Tibet can not be expected to remain as a museum.

He also found that foreigners, especially scholars, who know more about Tibetan history and have more contacts with local people by speaking Tibetan, usually hold more favorable views about the present changes and policies.

Goldstein attributed misunderstandings about Tibet to biased reporting by some Western reporters, who had only a superficial knowledge of Tibet through cursory tours here, and angled their stories for sensation rather than information.

To demonstrate this, Goldstein cited an article recently published in NEWSWEEK, which criticised the Chinese government for building "phoney-Tibetan" buildings in front of the Jokhang Monastery.

"When modern-style buildings appeared in Lhasa," he said, "some reporters called them a threat to Tibetan culture. But now they label the Tibetan-style houses built by Tibetans themselves as 'phoney-Tibetan'."

"What should architecture in Tibet look like then?" asked the professor with a wry smile. "I'm really puzzled by their comments."

CSO: 4000/334

SOUTHWEST REGION

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SICHUAN FAMILY PLANNING WORK DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Jiang Zeyu [3068 3419 1342], Chairman of the Sichuan Family Planning Commission: "Initial Achievements After a Year's Work"]

[Text] This is the first anniversary of the issuance of Document Number Seven from the CPC Central Committee. During this past year, under the leadership of our provincial party committee and government, we in Sichuan have upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeded from provincial reality, earnestly implemented the spirit of Document Number Seven and greatly promoted family planning work throughout the province.

With 100 million people, Sichuan is China's most populous province. Last year the province's gross value of industrial and agricultural output exceeded 66.7 billion yuan, with an annual growth rate of 12.5 percent. But because of its large population, Sichuan still ranked behind many successful provinces in per capita output value. The provincial party committee and government have put forth the call to "enrich the province's people and raise its ranking." This means that while striving hard to develop production, Sichuan must control the growth of its population, so that it may gradually raise its ranking among its fraternal provinces. Hence proper family planning work has special importance in the realization of Sichuan's strategic goal.

Investigating the Basic Situation in Sichuan

Sichuan not only has a large land area and a large population, but it is also a rather complex province in terms of population composition and geographic features. First, in 1982 the agricultural population made up 87.2 percent of the population, while the nonagricultural population made up 12.8 percent, according to that year's annual report. Second, the population density was 176 persons per square kilometer, higher than the national average, but the population was distributed extremely unevenly. The plateau in western Sichuan occupies more than 50 percent of the land area but had only 5 percent of the population. The density there was 16 per square kilometer. The basin in eastern Sichuan had a density of 361 per square kilometer. The densities in and around Chengdu, Neijiang, Chongqing and Luzhou ranged from 700 to 900 per square kilometer. Third, mountains, and then plateaus, are the dominant land forms in Sichuan. Together they constitute 78.82 percent of its land area.

Hills constitute 18.64 percent, while the renowned Chengdu plain constitutes only 2.54 percent. Fourth, the Han are the predominant nationality in the province, but 14 minority nationalities live there too, including the Yi, Tibetans, Tujia, Miao, Qiang, Hui, Mongols and Lisu. The minority nationality population totals more than 3.6 million. Fifth, after Document Number Seven was issued, the province launched a survey of the masses' opinions about having children. This survey is still under way. The results already in show that urban dwellers and workers and staff members are more willing than rural residents to have fewer children; that those who live in prosperous rural areas are more willing than those in poor rural areas to have fewer children; that those dwelling in the plains and hills are more willing than those in the mountains to have fewer children; and that those with more education are more willing than those with less education to have fewer children. The survey of Shifang County proves that as Sichuan develops economically and educationally, the party's call for family planning strikes root in the people's hearts, as more and more persons are demanding fewer children. At the beginning of this year, 40 percent more young persons than in 1980 voluntarily limited themselves to 1 child. Only very few persons demanded many children.

Based on the above survey, we propose the following with regard to carrying out the Central Committee's policy on family planning: promote the one-child family, but allow parents in genuinely difficult circumstances to have two children. Members of minority nationalities may have two children, or three in special circumstances; they are to be forbidden to exceed the birth quota. We first implemented this policy experimentally in Baoxing County, the "land of the panda." We are now spreading the experience from this experiment throughout Sichuan. Wherever this policy has been carried out and perfected, the masses are satisfied, the cadres like their work and everyone believes that "the policy contained in Document Number Seven cherishes the people and that "it is a policy that enjoys popular support."

Strengthening Ideological and Educational Work

Nevertheless, not everyone instantly recognizes the benefits of family planning. Thus extensive strengthening of ideological and educational work is an important step. We have organized the broad masses of cadres to propagandize to the masses about our policy of late marriage, late childbirth, few children and eugenics. "Five visits-five questions" activity has penetrated the countryside. We have appealed to party and youth league members, as well as to advanced elements, to set an example in carrying out the policy on family planning and to declare that "for the sake of a rich and powerful country and for the purpose of a comfortable standard of living, our generation of youth will sacrifice in terms of having children and will have only one." At the same time that we educate the broad masses of the people about the "simultaneous consideration of the three interests" of the state, the collective and the individual, we promote the following slogans: "You should practice birth control for your own happiness, health and prosperity" and "Have one intelligent, healthy child." We have invited some advanced model citizens who practice birth control, have attained wealth quickly and have succeeded professionally to explain our policy by using themselves as examples, to incite the masses to make serious comparisons and to inspire the

masses to practice birth control conscientiously. We have asked experts and teachers to write books and articles on population theory, eugenics and proper child rearing, which have been disseminated in the countryside. We have asked cultural units to make movies, television shows and literary and artistic programs that the masses will love, or to use pictures to educate the masses about birth control.

Implementing Technical Measures

The key to practicing birth control is to help and guide the masses who need contraception in adopting technical measures. What technical measures are suitable? Besides being chosen by the masses, suitable technical measures must also be biologically safe and effective for the user. In its survey of subjects who needed contraception, the family planning committee of Yanting County divided the women of childbearing age into three categories: those with planned pregnancies, those who may use drugs and those who underwent surgery. These women used various technical services. The first group got prenatal care; the second had drugs delivered to their doorsteps; and the third underwent routine surgery with guaranteed safety. The results of contraception in the county have improved enormously. In April of last year, we spread Yanting County's experience and achieved fine results.

Providing Good Service

Our party's purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly. Family planning departments are both government administrative organizations and service organizations for the masses. Basically speaking, they are service organizations. Since last year, the provincial party committee has been saying that "family planning cadres must be close friends to couples of childbearing age," and the whole province has been responding to that call.

In order to do good family planning service work, Sichuan's family planning departments established more than 1,200 basic-level neighborhood service centers last year. They have launched service work in concert with health and propaganda departments. Their general policy is to "cater to the basic level, penetrate the countryside, make things convenient for the masses and bring service to their doorstep." The centers deliver ideological education, knowledge of contraception, birth control, eugenics and proper child rearing and contraceptive drugs to the homes of the masses. Medical personnel go to basic-level hospitals and service centers to perform contraceptive and birth control surgery in order to reduce the distance journeyed by the masses. Many service centers also give medical attention to children, women and elderly persons with the five guarantees. Some run "women's homes," and others run "family planning service sections," and provide women and children with photographs, cut cloth and messages about science, technology and the acquisition of wealth. They offer comprehensive service and link family planning with the realization of the "four modernizations." Chen Shiju [7115 0013 5468], a full-time family planning cadre in Qingshui Township in Dazhu County, does her work the best. She goes from household to household in a village, brings service to the people's doorsteps and makes a friend every time she helps a woman with contraception. She often takes women who need

contraception to her home, where she imparts information about it. The masses kindly refer to her home as a "service section for women of childbearing age." The provincial government has bestowed upon Chen Shiju the honored title of model worker and has appealed to all family planning cadres in Sichuan to learn from her. In the past year, the broad masses of basic-level cadres have served women of childbearing age enthusiastically. Large numbers of advanced units and individuals have emerged and received widespread praise from the masses.

Sichuan's experience of the past year proves that the Central Committee's Document Number Seven is entirely correct and that it is a programmatic document for family planning work. Nonetheless, it has only just begun to produce the desired results in Sichuan. We must still implement it more thoroughly and make a breakthrough in family planning.

12570
CSO: 4005/909

SOUTHWEST REGION

REFORMS IN YUNNAN'S COLLEGE ENROLLMENT POLICY DISCUSSED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Jianfang [0719 7003 5364]: "This Year, Yunnan's College Enrollment Policy Has Undergone Eight Major Reforms, Which Suit Economic Reform and Actively Develop Talent"]

[Text] In order to suit economic reform and accelerate the development of talent, Yunnan's college enrollment policy has undergone eight major reforms this year.

This year, institutions of higher learning in Yunnan and elsewhere in China have enrolled more than 15,000 students from the province (not including persons in special courses for cadres and refresher courses for secondary and elementary school teachers). This is an increase of 40 percent over last year. Technical secondary schools in Yunnan and elsewhere in China enrolled more than 20,000 Yunnanese, 8.9 percent more than last year. Colleges and technical secondary schools enrolled more than 25,000 graduates of senior middle schools. If this year's 45,000 senior middle school graduates are added to all previous graduates, it is estimated that 58,000 to 60,000 persons will take the college entrance examination. Colleges and technical secondary schools enroll 10 out of every 24 candidates, while colleges alone enroll 10 out of every 36. These enrollment rates surpass those of any previous year.

We can summarize the situation in Yunnan by saying that this year, college enrollment policy has undergone eight major reforms. First, there is a trial program to recommend that this year's minority nationality graduates of normal junior colleges who are students with the "three good qualities" and excellent student cadres and who have the fine qualities to be teachers take the entrance examination for Yunnan Normal University and for Yunnan University's regular courses. The recommendation rate is three percent. Second, there is a trial program to recommend this year's secondary normal school graduates who excel in morals, intelligence and physical health for admission to Yunnan Normal University and to normal junior colleges without taking an entrance test. Third, institutions of higher learning have improved their methods of running preparatory courses for minority nationalities. These courses are now run on a unified basis, and admission to them is granted to anyone who meets the reduced standards for secondary normal schools. Upon admission, the student begins a year-long senior middle school continuation course. If he or

she passes the entrance examination, the student takes regular college courses. Those that fail the examination take another year-long continuation course and enroll in regular college courses if they pass the entrance test. Those that fail the test twice return to their home prefectures' elementary schools as teachers. Fourth, it is recommended that some of this year's agricultural and vocational middle school graduates who excel in morals, intelligence and physical health take the entrance examination for agricultural and forestry colleges so that they may become teachers in agricultural middle schools. Their entrance examination excludes foreign languages but places greater emphasis on general agricultural knowledge. The agricultural and forestry colleges admit those who score the highest above a minimum control line. Fifth, 80 percent of enrollment in technical secondary schools and normal junior colleges is according to command plan, while 20 percent is according to the policy of the individual school. Sixth, five changes have occurred in the enrollment of students who are to specialize in agriculture, forestry, medicine or teaching. Schools in those fields get 30 percent of their students from Yunnan's best students; 50 percent come from autonomous and other prefectures; 10 percent come from border areas and from interior counties where education is backward; 10 percent are admitted as the school sees fit, with a temporary revision of targeted autonomous and other prefectures; the top middle school in a county targeted for a certain field may recommend that this year's graduates take the entrance test for the school in that field, and any who meet the reduced standards will be admitted. Seventh, review guidance tests are given throughout Yunnan, and at selected provincial key middle schools, urban middle schools, top county middle schools and well-run rural middle schools, general examinations are given on a trial basis. A student's total score for college admission consists of his or her score on the general examination (20 percent) plus his or her score on the centralized examination (80 percent). The score on the former test only counts toward admission to an institution of higher learning in Yunnan. If the student's total score falls below his or her score on the latter test, only the score on the latter test will count. Eighth, if accepted by schools in the far-off northeast or northwest, Yunnanese examination candidates get a monetary allowance.

12570
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SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON MINORITY EDUCATION HELD

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Yang Guoxu [2799 0948 2485]]

[Text] A provincial conference on education for minority nationalities was held by the provincial party committee and the provincial government in Chengdu from 27 May to 1 June.

Deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, Nie Ronggui and Feng Yuanwei [7458 0955 5588], and Vice Governor Kang Zhenhuang [1660 2182 7806] spoke at the meeting. Yang Wanxuan, Peng Dixian, Liu Yunbo, Pan Dakui [3382 1129 6652] and Ren Jinglong [0117 2529 7893], responsible comrades of the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial CPPCC committee; Tian Bao, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; and Zhang Hong [1728 3163], adviser to the Education Department of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; attended the meeting.

The meeting held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly in the last 2 years, very great progress has been made in education in minority areas in the province. At present, there are more than 9,700 schools of different types with a total enrollment of more than 1.1 million in the three autonomous prefectures and seven autonomous counties. A number of advanced units in paying attention to minority education and fairly well run schools have appeared in various places. The meeting spoke highly of the experience of Luhuo County, Garze Prefecture, Maowen County, Aba Prefecture, and a number of districts and townships, which have persisted in the correct practice of setting aside a specific amount of money each year from the local revenue for investment in education, and the experience of Liangshan and Aba prefectures in concentrating a suitable amount of manpower and material and financial resources to run boarding middle and primary schools or classes for minority students.

The meeting pointed out that schools of various types in minority areas must make improving education quality and training competent people the focus of their present work and the main direction of development. The meeting emphasized that concentrating a suitable amount of manpower, material and financial resources to step up development of key middle and primary schools

(especially boarding middle and primary school classes) is a correct way to develop education in minority areas. It is an experience proven successful in practice and must be vigorously continued and popularized. To be achieved step by step is the goal that there be complete senior middle schools in counties, junior middle schools in districts and complete primary schools in townships to train more and better people.

The meeting called on the leadership of party and government organizations at all levels in the province to further understand clearly the important place and role of education. The state of minority education not only has a direct relationship to the speed of economic development of the minority areas but has a bearing on the progress of the four modernizations as a whole. The meeting called on cities and prefectures in the interior, particularly prefectures with specifically targeted support areas, to take supporting minority areas to speed up educational development as their own unshirkable glorious task.

12802
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NORTH REGION

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF MEETINGS URGED

Endless Meetings Criticized

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Leading Comrades Call for Immediate Action To Cut to a Minimum the Number of Lengthy Meetings"]

[Text] Yesterday, this newspaper published a report with this headline: "Meeting! Meeting! Meeting! Meeting! Four Company Managers Attend Four Meetings a Day," a report which has drawn strong responses from the public. Some leading comrades have telephoned this newspaper with the reminder that "endless meetings" are horrible and the time has come for us to put an end to such "endless meetings" which have imposed a heavy burden on leading comrades at various levels.

A leading comrade of a certain district said: People in my district are now busy remodelling "three-level leap trenches" and repaving the culture street.

Too many meetings tend to sap our energy. Sometimes, I had to attend two meetings a day. Sometimes I had to go somewhere to attend meetings. While there, I still occupied my mind with office work. Whenever I got a break, I would sneak back to my office in order to get something done and then hurried back to the meeting. Sometimes, I devoted day time to meetings and night time to research work until I felt terribly hungry by 11:00 p m.

Zhao Junchuan [6392 0193 1557], deputy manager of a tobacco and wine company said: after reading this report, I did feel much the same way! I would like to suggest that one more word, "meeting," be added to the headline. Newspapers should call on people to seek solution to this problem. A deputy manager of an auto industry company declared that after spending the whole day attending meetings, the four deputy company managers could hardly find any time to get together going over the work of their concern, not to mention the possibility of breaking away from their office to carry out investigations and study.

How can we endeavor to reduce the number of meetings and devote more energy to solving practical problems? These leading comrades have answered this question with the following suggestions: 1. Unnecessary meetings should no longer be scheduled in order to reduce the number of meetings. 2. It seems

unnecessary to invite leading comrades to every meeting. The presence of responsible leading comrades would become unnecessary in such meetings where their subordinates are capable of solving all problems. 3. There should be joint meetings. Meetings of similar nature scheduled by different departments should give way to a joint meeting so as to cut the number of meetings to the minimum. 4. It is necessary to cut lengthy meetings short. It is unwise to schedule any meeting in the future that will take one day or half a day to conclude.

Suggestions on Reducing Meetings

Tainjin TAINJIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Xia Yubing [1115 6133 0393]: "Cut Down the Number of Meetings"]

[Text] When can we cut the number of meetings to the minimum? Basic level comrades are looking forward to the coming of that day. In the past, several serious attempts have been made to cut the number of meetings to a minimum.

But one may be aware that lately, the number of meetings appeared to be on the rise just like the description of the scroll hung in the Jiangnu Temple in Shanhaiguan which says: "Sea waters flow every morning." The report that the four company managers attended four meetings a day is only the tip of the iceberg in terms of countless meetings. Something needs to be done in dealing with this situation once more.

Today, our businesses are thriving on the development of socialist modernization as if they were 10,000 horses galloping together. Facing a unit leader are many tasks these days. He must concentrate attention on production, work, economic results, quality, reform, the open-door policy, ideological and political work. Attending a meeting is of course a part of his job as long as it is deemed absolutely necessary. But work cannot be accomplished by attending meetings alone. If each unit leader is tied down by meetings all day long, who could possibly pitch in to carry out his work? For this reason, we must call on all departments concerned to control meetings. Basic level leading comrades would greatly benefit if everyone particularly those higher level authorities can control themselves and elect to call off those unnecessary meetings and if each department can reduce the number of its meetings by at least one. We hereby request those decision-making comrades to schedule meetings in a way that takes into consideration the reaction from the basic level comrades.

9574
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NORTH REGION

HEBEI JOURNALISTS COMMENDED FOR FINE NEWS REPORTING

Xing Chongzhi Speaks at Nomination Meeting

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Speech by Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535]: "People Want More Good News To Be Published"]

[Text] Today, we are gathering here for a provincewide good news citation conference. This is indeed a very meaningful event. On behalf of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, I want to extend warm congratulations to all good news writers and editors, cordial regards to all hardworking comrades on the journalistic front. I also want to express heartfelt thanks for the remarkably successful role the central information service units stationed in Hebei have played in making our news reporting a success.

This is the first time our province has ever launched such a good news nomination activity and followed it with this conference. We are nominating the good news articles as a token of encouragement to journalists so that they can work harder and take the initiative to promote journalistic reform in a creative way and better serve the party in carrying out its general task and in achieving its general objective. Journalism is the mouthpiece of the party, government and people. The news media of the party must accurately and un-mistakenly transmit the admonition of the party and government as well as the line, principles and policies of the party. In addition to reflecting popular opinions, aspirations and demands in the same manner, they must rally the broad masses behind the party so that they can put what it stands for into practice with one mind and one heart. In other words, our newspapers, radio and television stations must bring their propaganda programs up to date, make them an integral part of the broad masses. Only in this way can they better gear their news service to the needs of the party and people. Therefore, in a sense, the ratio of good to bad news items can be used as an important yardstick for determining whether our news service measures up to the desired standard. The so-called good news articles refer to those "meticulously executed items" and "popular items" in news coverage. In other words, they contain something fresh, inspiring and vivid, something current and accurate and something written in a new fashionable style. A reading of them will give people inspiration, encouragement, enlightenment and strength as well as a criterion for distinguishing good from bad and right from wrong. The availability of

more "meticulously executed and popular items" means that our news service has further improved itself and can play a more effective role than ever. Otherwise, if our news service steers away from the principles of the party and the needs of the people, it would jeopardize the development of our four modernizations. News items will never become a tool of propaganda, education, inspiration and organization as it should, if they are as unattractive as a cup of plain boiled water. News items like that will never appeal to the people. This is, in my opinion, why there should be such a good news nomination activity and why it is significant.

Good news items must come from a group of outstanding journalists. An outstanding journalist must arm himself with a Marxist-Leninist outlook on journalism and must make conscientious efforts to study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important work "On the Information Service of the Party" which can be summed up as follows: 1. He must think in a positive way while acting as an ideal and well-disciplined model wholeheartedly dedicated to the information service of the party, the dissemination of socialist spiritual civilization and the promotion of the campaign to overcome the unhealthy tendency to "turn journalism into a private tool." 2. He must be an expert in various professional fields, receive training in various cultural fields, sense what happens around him with a keen mind, and analyze and judge everything accurately. 3. He must be honest, never afraid to face hardships and able to keep in close touch with grassroots and the masses. Only in this way can he carry out investigations and study, seek truth from facts and come to grips with the first-hand information that reflects the true picture and essence of things. 4. He must study diligently and with a humble but aggressive mind. He must spare no effort to acquire knowledge of all kinds essential to the news coverage, including politics, economics, philosophy, law, history, literature, logic and various other schools of thought. Once a group of outstanding journalists of this category emerges, more good news can be anticipated.

The key to the training and cultivation of more outstanding journalists lies in whether party committees at various levels and leadership on the journalistic front can emphasize the importance of the training of talented people. Comparatively, the journalistic front is a place where talents are concentrated. The ideological and professional quality of journalists in Hebei is relatively good. But this does not mean that we have exhausted our efforts in the training and exploitation of journalists. Not at all. So far, the results from the training and exploitation of journalists remain far from satisfactory.

We must endeavor to create a good environment in which journalists can study and work, give full play to their wisdom and talent and feel free to do whatever they wish. On the journalistic front as on every other front, gone forever are days in which everyone can "eat out of the same big pot." A line should now be drawn between those who should be awarded for working hard and those who deserve punishment for being lazy. Talented people must be encouraged to move up to the top while comrades who have proved themselves to be outstanding writers in ideological and political aspects should be awarded. In addition to nominating good news articles, we must nominate good reporters, editors, announcers and logistic supporters and use this as a basis and

condition for evaluating information cadres and promoting talented people. As long as the importance of talented people is emphasized, talented people are bound to emerge along with outstanding journalists.

At present, in addition to promoting the development of the four modernizations, the people throughout Hebei are sparing no effort to make their province enter the front rank of the nation just as the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee has suggested. Life of this great era is teeming with activities. New people and new things have come to the fore continuously. The prosperous development of socialism has brightened the prospects for journalists to demonstrate their wisdom and talent. It has also placed a greater demand on them. Resting our shoulders is a difficult but glorious task worth our great efforts. I also want journalists in Hebei to compete with one another for offering good news so that we will be able to see who can write good news, who can write more and better and who can add glory to the Hebei journalistic front. I believe that as long as comrades on the Hebei journalistic front can work harder than ever and make themselves present in the mainstream of the four modernizations, they can certainly dig out more good news.

This year, our good news nomination activity has got off to a good start. I hope that this activity will develop into a regular annual event on the Hebei journalistic front and will result in raising the quality of news reports to a new and higher level year after year, inspiring our journalists to play a new and greater role in building socialism in Hebei. Only in this way can the news service in Hebei win the first chance to enter the front rank of the nation ahead of other work.

First-Hand Information

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Xiting [6774 3556 0080]: "Be A Good Soldier Rather Than An Officer on the Journalistic Front"]

[Text] On 17 April, HEBEI RIBAO frontpaged a report as follows: three young reporters, namely, Xu Tao [4958 3447], Zhang Qing [1728 3237] and Liu Jiangguo [0492 1696 0948], with knapsacks on the back travelled on foot into the mountains for the purpose of digging news. On 21 and 25 April, I read two reports sent by them entitled "An Account of a Visit to the Red Shore During the Springtime, A Talk About the Future on the Zhanan Riverside" and "Miners Are Busy at Work, the Road from Handan to Chang'an Remains 'Haphazardous'" which appeared in the lower right-hand corner of the frontpage. From these reports, I began to realize that although gone are days in which "people in the former 129th Division occupation area had to rely on chaff and wild herbs as food," their 1984 per-capita income was no more than 254 yuan, which was clearly a low level income. By comparing incomes from the sectors of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupation, the reporters also realized that the potential of the mountains still needs to be tapped because "people there still watch their treasure mountains without money to spend and still beg for food with a gold bowl in hand." The reporters pointed out that "there still exists in that area a problem of how to help local people understand their advantages and broaden the path toward becoming wealthy."

Last March, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee completed a study of how to make HEBEI RIBAO a new-type socialist newspaper with a suggestion that HEBEI RIBAO be "transformed into a first-rate provincial level party newspaper." This demand is applicable not only to HEBEI RIBAO but also to other news service organizations as well. We must spare no effort to build first-rate radio and TV stations and first-rate prefectural and municipal level party newspapers. How can this demand be met? The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee suggests that we must do a good job as a soldier rather than an officer in active news service. A soldier differs from an officer in ways of thinking and work styles.

In terms of serving the people, we are all soldiers, public servants but not officers. Chief editors, editorial committee members, directors, section chiefs and reporters must work and think together and must at least act as proofreaders. Otherwise, there is no way to get the newspapers printed and published. But during that disastrous decade, "cheating, exaggeration and ostentation" were the order of the day. Our party's tradition cherished by information service soldiers was undermined by those uneducated people who were allowed into our newspaper organizations. Today although this trend has been reversed, its remnant influence remains to be eliminated. For example, "news reports could be written without visiting the scene of the event." We can call this a common inexcusable malpractice. This does not mean that all reporters never visited the scene of the event. What I am trying to say is that some articles were not eyewitness reports and were only imaginations without "substance." They were only a collection of "ideas both big and small" based on interviews in guest houses or briefings. Because they gave no truthful eyewitness sense, they were not attractive and inspirational to the reader. This style of "covering news without visiting the scene of the event" is a factor, probably an important factor that has prevented news reports and newspapers from improving their quality.

We must first see that a job is done before we can report it. Real social life is the source of news reports. Generally speaking, no newsman can give the reader a good report without visiting the scene of the event, however hard he tried. In other words, "How can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair?" If Wei Wei [7614 1550] did not visit the Korean battlefields, such masterpieces as "Who Is the Loveliest Person?" would never have been made possible. Does anyone still have any doubt about this truth? Among the winners for good news reporting, which received awards a moment ago, can you name which was not "truthful" eyewitness report by its author?

The article "On the Information Service of the Party" published by Comrade Hu Yaobang on 15 April points out: "Many vivid facts and statements can be used as a vehicle for the prompt and accurate transmission of the advocacy of our party and government and opinions and activities of our people to the nation and other parts of the world." How can these vivid facts be obtained? How can they be promptly and accurately transmitted to the public? This can be made possible only by the initiative, enthusiasm and creative spirit displayed by journalists. "A lack of hard working, indomitable and aggressive spirit, a lack of desire to seek truth and acquire knowledge through constant contact with the masses and a lack of a constant effort to sharpen and improve your skills will not result in bringing good news to the public."

The fact that the three young HEBEI RIBAO reporters with the encouragement and support of the editorial committee have grabbed the first chance to visit the Taihang mountains so that they can write "a series of reports on that trip" is undoubtedly a good beginning. It was learned that similar plans have been worked out by other HEBEI RIBAO reporters, reporters of various radio stations, various prefectural and municipal newspapers, various county reporting groups and writing groups of various cultural centers. We are looking forward to reading more reports sent back from the Taihang mountains as well as reports from Yanshan, Beishang, Bohai fishing villages, villages at the heart of Hebei, advanced or backward areas along the north shore of the Daqing River.

By doing so, we will herald a new era of news reporting.

Announcement of Good News Nominees

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Qiuyang [1728 4428 7122]: "A Reflection of Progress in Reform, A Song in Praises of a Robust Era"]

[Text] "A Newly Married Couple Do Not Want Gifts But a Contract To Develop the Barren Mountain," "Members of the Tongyageying Commune Love Jogging" and "Wang Deheng Heroically Gives His Life So That Others Can Live" were among 298 winners of prizes for good news reporting and for their timeliness, truthfulness in content and beautiful style. The prizes were presented by the 1984 Hebei provincial good news commendation conference held today. More than 500 comrades from the Hebei journalistic circles gathered here to review the rich fruits of their labor which once cost them sweat.

Good news articles have been praised by the readers as "a drop of water ahead of the tide of our time." When the representative prize winners mounted to the podium to receive their prizes, the audience paid them due respect. Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535], secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, extended personal congratulations to the conference while placing a greater demand on the contingent of journalists in Hebei. He said that journalists must think in a positive way, must be experts in various professional fields, must foster an honest style of work, and must study diligently; they must bring their enthusiasm, initiative and creative spirit into full play while doing a good job as the mouthpiece of the party and government. A representative winner from HENGSHUI RIBAO said excitedly: "Since ancient times, this former state of Yan and Zhao has never been short of men of letters. In this great era, we have ample reasons to believe in our ability to provide the public with more good news articles of better quality."

Since the founding of the PRC, the development of this provincewide good news nomination activity is the first of its kind ever held in Hebei. Those good news articles presently nominated were first recommended in a democratic way. Then experts from the journalistic circles and college professors were invited to analyze and study them before they were submitted for final approval by the Hebei provincial good news nomination commission. Yu Xin [0151 0207], counselor of the propaganda department of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the Hebei provincial good news nomination commission, said at

the conference: our good news nomination work has got off to a good start. In the future, this activity is going to become a regular event of the journalistic front in Hebei Province which is held once every year in effort to raise the quality of good news reporting to a new level.

This meeting of journalists held today gave the reporters a fresh sense and a sense of speed. The entire meeting including reading names of winners, presentation of prizes and speeches by leading comrades took only 45 minutes. This good news commendation meeting was jointly held by the Hebei provincial good news nomination commission and the Hebei provincial society of journalism and attended by representatives of various prefectural and municipal newspapers, radio-television stations, information service units of central authorities stationed in Hebei and provincial level information service units. Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee.

9574
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NORTH REGION

RATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLECTUALS ACROSS CHINA EMPHASIZED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 85 p 4

Article by Song Kun [1345 0981]: "Don't Let Intellectuals Flow in the Opposite Direction"

Text A waste of talent can be avoided by letting intellectuals migrate from one place to another. This should also be regarded as an important measure to bring their talent into full play. But talented people should be allowed to migrate in the correct direction. As far as their distribution is concerned, the balance seems in favor of large cities, interior provinces and large factories and mining enterprises rather than rural and remote areas and small enterprises. Talented people should be allowed to migrate from areas where they are concentrated to areas now facing an acute shortage of talent, but not in the "opposite direction."

At present, some intellectuals appear to be losing interest in working in rural and remote areas due to the fact that they have submitted an active request for transfer to cities or areas with more favorable conditions. I feel that it is correct to let intellectuals migrate from place to place but we must prevent them from moving in the opposite direction. There have been cases in which intellectuals have been mistreated or misused since their requests for transfer out of cities were approved. This being the case, proper efforts and rational arrangements must be made to address this problem. But their requests for return to cities should be handled by seeking truth from facts. Except for those skills badly needed in some cities, normally, every possible effort must be made to persuade them to stay where they are. This should in no way be viewed as a high-handed measure against the migration of talented people. If this problem is not properly handled, a migration of intellectuals in the opposite direction is bound to occur. In the end, many skilled talents would be wasted.

9574
CSO: 4005/1001

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 85 p 1

Article: "Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and Government Hold Forum in Xingtai Calling on Counties Which Lag Behind in Family Planning To Impose Strict Ban on conceiving Children Above Quota"

Text The key objective of the family planning program for 1985 in Hebei Province is to prevent each couple from conceiving and raising two or more than two children as part of a vigorous effort to cut to the minimum the number of counties which have lagged behind in family planning.

The Hebei provincial CPC committee has called on the party committees and government authorities at various levels to concentrate on bringing the family planning program to a successful conclusion by providing well-classified guidance, aimed at achieving a major breakthrough in this field. For this purpose, the Hebei provincial family planning commission has moved its office temporarily to Xingtai Prefecture which has lagged behind others in family planning. At the provincial CPC committee's request, the Xingtai prefectoral CPC committee and administrative division have conscientiously analyzed the factors that caused Xingtai to lag behind. Meanwhile, they have studied and formulated specific measures, taken swift action and made vigorous efforts to carry them out. By taking such practical actions to change the outlook of its backwardness, Xingtai Prefecture has ushered in a new delightful phase of family planning. From 21 to 22 April, a forum was held by the Hebei provincial CPC committee and government in Xingtai and attended by delegates from some counties which lagged behind in family planning. Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342], secretary of the Hebei provincial CPC committee and governor of Hebei spoke at the forum. Lu Zhuanzan [0712 0278 6363], member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the forum and summed it up with a speech. Present at the forum were leading comrades of the provincial family planning commission, the Xingtai prefectoral CPC committee and the Xingtai prefectoral administrative division as well as comrades responsible for the implementation of the family planning program in 23 counties.

The forum also heard representatives of the Xingtai prefectoral CPC committee, and Neiqiu and Baixiang county CPC committees outline their methods and report their experiences in changing the obsolete aspect of their family planning. Participating comrades unanimously pledged to follow the Xingtai prefectoral CPC committee and the Xingtai prefectoral administrative division in strengthening

the leadership over the family planning program, indicating that the two forms of production must be controlled, reported, evaluated and encouraged simultaneously; principal leading comrades must develop the economy and control population simultaneously while taking charge of specific counties; they must combine their present efforts to help mothers cope with the problem resulting from their conceiving child above quota and other birth control measures with a long-range program to build the grassroots organizations on a sound basis and to study a permanent working system and administrative methods designed to put the family planning program on a regular and systematic track which will enable them to rid themselves of the label of backwardness. Comrades also promised to work on the provincial family planning program until it bears fruits.

In his speech, Zhang Shuguang pointed out: Controlling the population growth and developing the economy are closely related; family planning is essential for the development of our socialist spiritual civilization. Party committees and government authorities at various levels must persist in promoting the two forms of civilization and controlling the two forms of production simultaneously. Efforts must be made to develop the economy and slow down the population growth. Only by doing so can we quadruple the output of production and bring initial prosperity to the nation. Zhang Shuguang said: Family planning is a systematic project which must be carried out in a comprehensive way. We must aim high, set a long-range goal and lay a solid foundation for the family planning program. Each prefecture must select one or two counties to sum up their regular experiences and then promote them throughout an area. Vigorous efforts must be made to popularize contraceptive and birth control knowledge along with knowledge of eugenics. Ideological education must be meticulously programmed and thoroughly carried out in an effort to change the child-bearing concept now being held dear by some people. Only in this way can we help them raise their awareness of the need to participate in the family planning program.

9574
CSO: 4005/1001

NORTHWEST REGION

EDUCATION IN PARTY SPIRIT EMPHASIZED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Luo Qingshan [5012 7230 1472]]

[Text] The meeting to exchange experience in party consolidation at the prefectural and county levels, sponsored by the provincial party committee, ended in Weinan yesterday. In his speech at the closing session, Li Xipu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, said: Because serious attention has been paid to education in party spirit at all levels since the beginning of the second stage of party consolidation, the new unhealthy trends have now been basically brought under control throughout the province, and a number of people and things are being seriously dealt with according to relevant policies.

The meeting analyzed the conditions of the ranks of party members and the state of party spirit in the province and emphatically summed up and exchanged experiences of the prefectures and counties in strengthening education in party spirit and setting high standards for party members to measure themselves within the course of party consolidation. The meeting listened to reports on the experiences of the Weinan Prefectural CPC Committee, the Weinan Prefectural Radio and Television Bureau, Food Bureau and Trade Union, and the Chenggu, Hancheng and Baishui county and city party committees. The participants held that the experiences of the Weinan Prefectural CPC Committee and organizations directly under it in insisting on high standards and strict demands in measuring party members, thus achieving outstanding success in education in party spirit, is worth learning from. At present, some party members lack or have lost the party spirit, manifest mainly in their indifference to the communist ideal, confusion in purpose, strong selfish desires, weak fighting spirit, lax discipline, negligence at work, feeble-mindedness, wrangling and so forth. In view of the above problems, the various units in party consolidation have used such methods as studying documents, attending party classes, holding discussions, seizing typical examples and having extensive heart-to-heart talks to conduct serious education on four subjects, namely, the communist ideal, the purpose of serving the people, the overall point of view and policy and discipline. The Hancheng City CPC Committee also launched a "two-remember and four-check" movement (remember the revolutionary tradition and the party members' admission oath, check the firmness of one's belief in serving the people, the communist ideal, the

overall viewpoint and sense of organization and discipline). Through this kind of education, both old and new party members have to varying degrees enhanced their party spirit. A young party-member cadre used to grumble that "ideal means thinking about profit and future means making money." Now he has come to understand that the struggle for the lofty communist ideal finds practical expression in carrying out reforms, working for the four modernizations, quadrupling industrial and agricultural output and advancing in unity. The 3-day meeting was attended by secretaries and deputy secretaries in charge of party consolidation work and heads of party consolidation offices of various prefectural and city party committees as well as heads of party consolidation liaison groups of the provincial party committee stationed in the prefectures and cities.

Comrades of the Northwest Inspection Team of the CPC Central Commission for Guiding party Consolidation were also present at the meeting.

12802
CSO: 4005/1154

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA CELEBRATE PRC ARMY DAY

OW041155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jul (XINHUA)--According to dispatches from our reporters in Bucharest and Belgrade, both Romania and Yugoslavia have held meetings recently to celebrate the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA.

The Romanian Military Academy held a meeting on 25 July to celebrate this festive occasion. It was attended by 400 faculty members of the academy and Chinese Ambassador to Romania Yu Hongliang. Major General (Anghelu), vice president of the Romanian Military Academy, and Shi Shangwen, military attaché of the Chinese Embassy in Romania, addressed the meeting. They spoke highly of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two armies of Romania and China.

A joint celebration meeting was held on 29 July at the "Home of the People's Army" in Belgrade by the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Belgrade Military Region. Lieutenant General (Stefanovski), assistant to the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, and some 200 people attended the meeting. Invited to the meeting as guests were Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Xie Li and Military Attaché Zheng Hongxian. Colonel (Matovich) of the Yugoslav People's Army and Chinese Military Attaché Zheng Hongxian spoke at the meeting, talking about the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Yugoslavia and between the armies of the two countries.

CSO: 4005/1260

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YUNNAN HOLDS RECEPTION TO MARK ARMY DAY

HK040632 Kunming YUNNAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 31 July, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government held a reception in the Cuihu Guesthouse to fervently mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA. Those invited to attend the reception were leading comrades of the Kunming Military Region, Yunnan Military District, and the Yunnan Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force and some Red Army veterans and elderly cadres of PLA units who have stepped down to the second and third lines. Leading comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial People's Government, the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Kunming City attended the reception.

Amid an atmosphere of unity and joy, He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Yunnan Province, extended greetings and cordial regards to all commanders and fighters of the Kunming Military Region, Yunnan Military District, and the Provincial Armed Police Corps, on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial People's Government, the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the Kunming City CPC Committee and City People's Government.

On behalf of the commanders and fighters of the PLA units, Xie Zhenhua, political commissar of the Kunming Military District, expressed heartfelt thanks to the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Government, and the people of all nationalities and circles throughout the province for their vigorous support of and warm concern for the PLA units.

Others attending the reception were responsible persons of the leadership organs of the PLA units, of the leadership organs of localities, and of departments concerned.

CSO: 40005/1292

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QINGHAI HOLDS SOIREE TO MARK PLA ANNIVERSARY

HK040628 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Government, and Qinghai Military District held a soiree in the Qinghai Theater for soldiers and people in Xining to mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA and to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. Vice Governor Gabulong presided over the soiree. Attending the soiree were Song Ruixiang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Zhai Haifeng, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee; Song Lin, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Shen Ling, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; Meng Yishan, political commissar of the Qinghai Military District; (Li Zikun), responsible comrade of the Central Work Group; and leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in the city and the Provincial Armed Police Corps. Also attending the soiree were representatives of model workers, retired cadres of the army and locality, family members of martyrs and soldiers, disabled revolutionary soldiers, demobilized and retired soldiers, [word indistinct] Army and Red Army veterans, and advanced units in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and armymen, in all over 1,000 people.

On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Government, and the people of all nationalities throughout the province, Song Ruixiang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, extended lofty respects for and cordial greetings to all commanders and fighters of the heroic Chinese PLA and the Chinese People's Armed Police Force stationed in Xining, Red Army veterans, 8th Route Army veterans, family members of martyrs and soldiers, and disabled and demobilized soldiers. Meng Yishan, political commissar of the Qinghai Military District, also spoke.

CSO: 4005/1292

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT INTELLECTUALS

Party Membership

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Teng Jiaguo [6772 1367 0948]: "Ninety Percent of the Intellectuals in the Rear Service Department of Hainan Military District are Party Members"]

[Text] The Logistics Department of Hainan Military District positively recruits brilliant intellectuals into the party. The entire department has 190 intellectuals of college education background, and among them 173 persons or 91 percent are party members.

During the recent years, the party organizations of various levels in the Logistics Department conscientiously eliminated the "leftist" influence and grasped the implementation of the policy on intellectuals as a strategic task for speeding up logistics modernization construction, and have accomplished concern in the livelihood of intellectuals, boldness in using intellectuals and according full political confidence in intellectuals. In developing the intellectuals into the party, they accomplished "the three changes" of changing the idea that intellectuals are the objects of unification and establishing the idea that intellectuals are members of the working class, of changing the idea that intellectuals have complicated background and veiled ideology and establishing the idea that intellectuals are valuable assets of the society, and of changing the idea of demanding perfection from the intellectuals and establishing the idea of considering only the main current. Song Wenqun [1345 2429 5028] of Hospital 185 is an old intellectual who graduated from the school of pharmacy of Shenyang Medical University. He requested for more than 10 years but failed to get into the party due to questions in family background. Last year the hospital party committee, after penetrating investigation, determined that Song Wenqun had the qualifications of party membership and admitted him into the party.

Selection for Promotion

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Since 2 years ago, Hainan Military District Command has boldly selected for promotion the intellectual cadres who truly possess talent.

This action has been affirmed and promoted by Guangzhou Military Region. Up to present, 261 intellectuals have been assigned leadership posts, among them 15 are on division level, 67 on regimental level and 179 on battalion level.

Hainan Military District Command positively and boldly selects for promotion intellectuals to the end that they can speedily be given leadership jobs for bringing into play their specialties. Chen Zhenhu [7115 2182 3275] who graduated from university in 1965, who possesses desirable ideology, is very competent and meets the requirements of a four modernizations cadre, was promoted to be the deputy chief of staff in a division. For better cultivation and utilization, the organization positively created favorable conditions by sending him to further studies in a military academy, and after graduation, promoted him to be the chief of staff in a division.

In selecting the complement of technical units, attention was paid to selecting those intellectuals possessing leadership ability and specialties for leadership jobs. Last year, in selecting the leadership group of 187 Hospital, Deputy Chief Military Surgeon He Ping [0149 1627] who has settled in the island and is diligent in doing scientific research, was promoted to be the hospital's deputy chief. His discovery of a new anti-cancer drug has drawn the attention of world medical circle, and won the citation of the All China Science Conference, and a Class Two S&T achievement citation of the whole armed forces. Besides, he also won 6 achievements in scientific research, and wrote 42 theses, of which one was publicized in an international academic conference and four were given thesis citation.

12739
CSO: 4005/1160

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SOLDIERS INSTRUCTED TO SUPPRESS TABLOIDS

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 85 p 3

[Article by Yan Guozi [0917 0948 2737] and Zhang Shaozhen [1728 1421 3791]:
"Educate Soldiers to Conscientiously Boycott Obscene Tabloids"]

[Text] Recently the Armed Forces Detachment of Hainan Administrative District integrated with legal education and has achieved significant results in strengthening political ideological work and in educating cadres and soldiers to conscientiously boycott obscene tabloids, and a new atmosphere of competing to read good books has appeared in the entire detachment.

Since last year some tabloids describing sex and homicides have continuously appeared on the streets, and some soldiers inadvertently purchased, distributed among themselves and even discussed the salacious contents of these tabloids. Against this situation, the armed forces detachment, in integration with the current legal education, strengthened political ideological work and educated cadres and soldiers to conscientiously boycott the corrosion of obscene tabloids. The measures they took were: (1) educate cadres and soldiers to heighten their ideological awareness, to read healthy works, newspapers and magazines, and to refrain from reading frivolous or overtly sexy tabloids; (2) launch the activity of reading healthy literary works. In integrating with the characteristics of the young soldiers of the 1980's in quest of knowledge, all companies operated social clubs, reading rooms and libraries to encourage the reading of healthy books and publications during leisure hours for substantiating their brain with knowledge and self study to become talented persons; and (3) use classic examples of taking the wrong path after reading lewd pictures and salacious publications to alert cadres and soldiers that the tabloids are "spiritual opium" that corrodes the people's ideology, and mobilize cadres and soldiers turn in all the tabloids they had in their custody. They also sent people to supervise investigation at the basic level to help the clean up and sanitization work. Up to 28 April, the entire detachment has received 412 copies of obscene tabloids.

At present, upon completing the work of cleaning up and burning the tabloids, all the companies have universally operated newspaper reading special columns to induce all to read party newspapers to the end that the activity of reading books and newspapers becomes the order of the day.

12739
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JPRS-CPS-85-087
4 September 1985

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE, NEIMENGGU LEADERS MEET ON DUAL-TALENTS

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 85 p 1

[Article by Yang Yankui [2799 1750 7608]: "On-the-spot Meetings Sponsored by An Air Force Unit on Joint Military and Civilian Construction and on Cultivating Dual-Use Talent"]

[Text] From 10 to 13 May, on-the-spot meetings sponsored by a PLA air force unit on joint military and civilian construction and on cultivating talent for dual military and civilian use were respectively held at the troop stationed places in our Region.

The leadership of an air force unit Wen Gang [3306 0474], Wu Huaxuan [0702 5478 6513] and Pu Rongxiang [5543 2837 4382] attended the meetings, which were also attended by the representatives of PLAAF Political Department, of the party committee of Neimenggu Autonomous Region, the AF Political Department of Beijing Military Region, of Neimenggu Military District, of Hohhot Municipality, Yu Quan Ward, and of Tumd Zuo Banner.

During the meeting period, the party, government and military leadership of the autonomous region Zhou Hui [0719 1920], Bu He [1580 6378], Ba Tu Ba Gen [1572 0956 1572 2704], Tian Congming [3944 5115 2494], Cai Ying [5591 5391], Ma Zhenduo [7456 2182 6995], Wen Jing [2429 4737] and Hu Ri Luo Ba Gen [5706 2480 2867 1572 2704] met the cadres of that unit who participated in the meetings at the New City Guest House of Hohhot. Comrade Zhou Hui said at the meeting that through the joint military and civilian construction and the cultivation of dual use talent the troops have helped the local nationalities in much good work. He said that the troops have all kinds of talented people, and that the local cadres and masses of all trades should learn well from the PLA. During the audience, comrade Wen Gang reported to the party, government and military leaders of the autonomous region the situation of the development by the unit's troops stationed in Neimenggu in joint military and civilian construction and in cultivating talent for dual military and local use, and rendered his heartfelt gratitude to the local party and government leaders of all levels and the vast number of people's masses for their staunch support in this respect.

During the recent years, the AF unit stationed in our region positively responded to the appeal of the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, and has won heartening results in the work of joint military and civilian

construction and of cultivating dual use talent. Statistics revealed that 12 joint construction points of that AF unit or 43 percent of the total number of joint construction points were judged as cultured units and advanced units. Up to present that AF unit has 2,645 cadres and soldiers who have mastered 1-2 specialized techniques, their work having won the praise from the Central Committee leadership, the key leadership of the autonomous region and the people's masses of nationalities. During the period of on-the-spot meetings, these two units respectively introduced their experiences. Later on, the participants visited in high spirit the joint construction points at Da Nan Street, Hohhot Municipality and the state-operated nursery of young plants in Tumd Zuo Banner; they also viewed and emulated the on-the-spot specialty demonstration by dual talented persons.

Political Department Chief Pu Rongxiang of that AF unit summed-up at the conclusion of the on-the-spot meetings, and brought forward substantive requirements on how to advance a step in deepening joint construction and in cultivating large number of dual talents of high quality and high level.

12739
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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUJIAN AIR FORCE SUPPORTS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OW010339 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] The air force in Fuzhou city, Fujian, brought into full play its predominance in transport capabilities in active support of Fujian's economic construction. From January 50 25 July this year, it has dispatched 120 planes of all types to transport 5,700 Chinese and foreign passengers and 400 tons of freight. Fujian teems with eels, prawns, and crabs. Eels are particularly high in economic value and are quite popular in Japan. However, a lack of civil air transport capabilities has hampered the export of aquatic products from the province.

In the past 6 months, the air force in Fuzhou has mobilized 10 large military transport planes to facilitate the export of eels. During the past several years, there have been more and more foreign friends, compatriots from Xianggang and Aomen and overseas Chinese who have come to Fujian to conduct business and discuss trade and economic affairs. Since the beginning of this year, the air force in Fuzhou has spared 10 of its best airplanes for passenger and freight charter flights. It has made 61 sorties from Fuzhou to Beijing, thus promoting Fujian's tourism and its economic relations, technical cooperation, and trading with foreign countries.

CSO: 4005/1260

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA HOLDS 5 AUGUST GREENING WORK CONFERENCE

OW060348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1606 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Aug (XINHUA)--Speaking at an All-Army greening work telephone conference this evening, He Qizong, deputy chief of general staff of the PLA, said: In the course of reduction-in-strength reorganization, leadership at various levels has not slackened greening work, and the vast numbers of commanders and fighters have planted trees and grass with vigor. As a result, the Army has successfully overfulfilled its annual greening plan.

According to statistics compiled by the office of the All-Army Greening Committee at the end of May, the Army planted 27.88 million trees around barracks and camps, afforested 148,000 mu of large tracts of land, built or rebuilt 15,000 mu of nurseries, and planted 3.04 million shrubs and ornamental trees, 2.2 million meters of hedge, and 1.57 million square meters of lawn. It also helped localities plant 9.74 million trees and aeroseeded 5.2 million mu of trees and grass.

Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, said: Under the new situation of reduction-in-strength reorganization, the Army must carry out its greening work more successfully, and with better results. Leadership at various levels must consciously shoulder the greening responsibilities for their respective units. Comrades who recently took up leading posts, in particular, should act as leaders and supporters of greening work.

Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and chairman of the All-Army Greening Committee, attended, and spoke at, the telephone conference.

CSO: 4005/1292

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RESETTLEMENT OF RETIRED PLA CADRES

Sichuan Improves Accommodations

HK071517 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The Chengdu Military Region has appropriated special funds to improve all facilities in its sanatoriums for retired cadres and has created conditions for the retired cadres to spend their remaining years peacefully and happily.

Over the past 2 years, the military region has appropriated special funds, totaling over 300,000 yuan to buy all new living facilities. The Chengdu Military Region has also appropriated special funds to improve the cultural and living conditions in its sanatoriums for retired cadres. Since last year, it has gradually issued 20-inch color television sets to 43 sanatoriums for retired cadres. (Neibu) sanatorium for retired cadres has set up a room for cultural activities and has been issued 10 copies of [words indistinct]. The military region has subscribed to ZHONGGUO LAONIAN ZAZHI [Journal for the Aged in China--FBIS] free of charge for each of over 3,000 retired cadres of its subordinate PLA units.

Preparations in Yunnan

HK050254 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The province has basically completed preparations for accepting retired army cadres. From September on, the province will be able to resettle retired army cadres for a long time.

According to the decision of the State Council and the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, from this year on, all retired army cadres will be accepted and resettled by local governments. In order to properly accept and resettle retired army cadres, the Provincial People's Government in April held a meeting of responsible persons of the labor and personnel and civil administration departments to study and formulate concrete measures.

After the meeting, all localities in the province actively went into action. In addition to grasping establishing the relevant organs and transferring

personnel to the organs, they have made good preparations in building houses. After several months' of hard work, leading groups for resettlement of retired army cadres have been set up at the provincial, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city levels throughout the province and special organs have been set up under these leading groups. Many counties have also set up corresponding organs according to their own resettlement tasks.

The province has built houses of some 70,000 square meters of floor space, which can accommodate more than 1,000 veteran cadres.

The relevant provincial departments have also provided all localities with a number of vehicles to be used by veteran cadres exclusively. In addition, they have also done quite a lot of work in finding jobs for family members of retired army cadres and finding schools for their children. They can provide as many conveniences as possible to retired army cadres.

Thus, the conditions are basically ripe for the province to accept and resettle retired army cadres.

CSO: 4005/1292

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PLA POPULARIZES SONGS TO MARK WORLD WAR II--According to a news report from JIEFANGBAOJUN, the PLA General Political Department and the Ministry of Culture yesterday recommended the Army sing the five songs which had won tremendous popularity during China's War of Resistance against Japan. This action is aimed at commemorating the 40th anniversary of victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the World Anti-Fascist War. The five songs are: The song of the Chinese people's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, Ode to Yanan, Graduation Song, Guerilla Song, and Safeguard the Huanghe. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Aug 85 OW]

COMPUTERS FOR HAINAN CADRES--For cultivating modernized talent, the Cadre Cultural School of Hainan Military District founded in November of last year a micro computer lecturing center. The first batch of backbone graduates trained by this center has completed their studies after 2 and one-half months. During training the students learned the principles of microcomputers, the basic language sentence and program numbering of BASIC language, the operating system of APPLE-II machine and the Chinese system. Through machine operation practice, they were able to compile comparatively simple programming and master the educational aim of operating the systems. 100 percent of this batch of graduates successfully passed the unified graduation examination in BASIC language program design sponsored by the Central University of Electronics in 1985. The average grade of the entire class was 91.6, at the forefront of all the television lecturing classes in the entire Hainan Island. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 85 p 3] 12739

CSO: 4005/1160

TAIWAN

POSSIBILITY OF CHIANG WEI-KUO SUCCEEDING BROTHER VIEWED

Taipei YA-CHOU-JEN [THE ASIAN WEEKLY] in Chinese No 18, 31 Apr-6 May 85 pp 4-9

[Article by Hsu Wen-chan [1776 2429 1455]: "Report on Chiang Wei-kuo"]

[Text] At Home and Abroad There Were Once Rumors That He Would Be the Future Successor, But Behind His Smiling Expression There Seems To Be Deep Loneliness.

Four years ago, a Chinese-language newspaper in America carried for three days in succession a long article entitled "Is Chiang Wei-kuo the Future Successor?" Written on hearsay evidence, the article made various conjectures. It held that the fact that, when eating at the Tsaipao Building that year, Chiang Wei-kuo just happened to run into Ch'en Wan-chen's [7115 1238 4176] fund-raising dinner, that TIME magazine had forecast that he would take the post of minister of national defense, and so forth, were all political acts and political trial-balloons. The article's conclusion was that General Chiang Wei-kuo was the most probable successor.

Because President Chiang Ching-kuo's health has always been a matter of grave concern at home and abroad, the question of his successor has now become the biggest political crisis. Therefore, there have been particularly many rumors concerning General Chiang Wei-kuo. What are his relations with his brother like? What is his position in the military? What was the truth behind his transfer to the post of director of the United Training Department? What is his life like? Stories about him appear regularly in the newspapers, and he frequently makes speeches. He is cordial and approachable. He has a sense of humor and shows warmth. There are many reports about him, but for the most part they only scrape the surface and touch very little on the true inner world of this man. He seems to like to have fun, but behind his smiling expression there seems to be a deep loneliness.

In the Chiang Nan [Henry Liu] murder case, he was publicly mentioned in court as having attended the most crucial dinner meeting in that case, and his social life and political role have again caused talk among people.

He Has Had a Legal Mother, Stepmother, Adopted Mother, and Foster Mother, But It Is a Mystery Who His Natural Mother Was. There Are Many Puzzles About His Growing Up.

Chiang Wei-kuo is very fond of making jokes. Once he publicly said that he was the only one qualified to sing the song "Elder Brother and Papa Are Truly Great."

After Chiang Ching-kuo became president, Chiang Wei-kuo jokingly said that he himself had also been promoted, because before he had been President Chiang's son and now he was President Chiang's younger brother. That he likes to poke fun at himself and by his jokes breaks some political taboos is the reason that he is welcomed, but sometimes his jokes go too far. Although those who hear his jokes rock with laughter, afterward they feel that they were not too proper. In party and government circles there is a feeling that he is not a "heavyweight" and is not adequate to take on heavy responsibilities.

In personality and appearance, he is completely different from his older brother. Judging by appearances, it is hard to imagine that the two men are blood brothers. Their past experiences were also completely different.

Actually, from birth he has been a rather embarrassing figure in the Chiang family. The embarrassment is that there are many puzzles about his growing up. He had a legal mother, a stepmother and adopted mother, and a foster mother, but who his natural mother was remains a mystery to this day.

Last year Hong Kong woman writer Nung Fu [6593 1244] helped Chiang Wei-kuo write a book of his memoirs. It is said that the book mentions that he had a relationship with the family of Tai Chi-t'ao [2071 1323 7118], and that when a security unit learned of this it destroyed the book's plates and when President Chiang knew about the book he was displeased.

Up to today there is still no account in historical biographies of when or how Chiang Wei-kuo appeared in the Chiang family. The earliest record of his name was in the 11th year of the republic during Ch'en Chiung-ming's rebellion. After escaping danger, Mr Sun Yat-sen sent a telegram to Mr Chiang Kai-shek, which read: "Ningpo, Changpei Bank, Yinhxien Bridge, No 10: Mr Chiang Wei-kuo. Situation urgent. Hope you come quickly. Sun. Luck." At that time Chiang Wei-kuo was no more than two years old, so it must have been a code name used by Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek when communicating by telegram.

It is said that from the ages of one to five he lived in Shanghai, and at the age of five returned to Hsikou. When he was seven he and Ching-kuo went to Mingpo to attend school. When he was nine they both entered the Chuwan Primary School in Shanghai. When he was 12 they entered the "Middle School Attached to Tungwu University" in Soochow. At that time they both used their infant names, Chiang Ching-kuo being called "Chien-feng [1696 6265]" and Chiang Wei-kuo "Chien-kao [1696 6964]. At the age of 17, on graduating from middle school, he entered Tungwu University, and at 21 went to the Munich Army School in Germany to undergo training.

Before Chiang Ching-kuo went to Soviet Russia to study, the brothers lived together and their feelings toward each other were sincere and magnanimous. Afterward, when Chiang Kai-shek became commander-in-chief of the National Revolutionary Army, Ching-kuo went to Russia and Commander-in-Chief Chiang kept Wei-kuo at his side. There remains today an historical photograph: a

group photograph of Commander-in-Chief Chiang, after taking his new post, on the platform of the Canton Railway Station before boarding a train, and of the senior statesmen of the nation and founding members of the party who were there to see him off. The youngster in the front of the picture is Wei-kuo. The weekly SHIH-TAI of those days also added a report about Chiang Kai-shek's taking his 10-year-old son on the expedition.

During the 10 Years That the Brothers Were Separated, It Was As If They Lived in Separate Worlds; the Elder Brother Had Mountains of Troubles and the Younger Brother Was Rooted in Happiness.

Not long after Chiang Ching-kuo went to Russia, China and Russia severed diplomatic relations. He suffered to the utmost. This suffering and worldly danger that he endured made him more firm and persistent. But Chiang Wei-kuo was always at his father's side until he was entrusted to the care of Wu Chung-hsin's [0702 1813 0207] family in Soochow. Even when he went to study in Germany and America, he was flattered, protected, and fostered. In infancy, early youth, and youth, he never suffered in the slightest and also never went through arduous tests, so his personality is straightforward, candid, and optimistic. His elder brother often had mountains of troubles, and his outlook on life is completely the opposite to that of "happiness produces strength."

In the 25th year of the republic, Chiang Wei-kuo went to Germany. He first studied the German language and then studied protocol under a certain noble lady. Afterward he became an aide-de-camp to Chiang Pai-li [5592 4102 6849] and was put in an armored unit to learn on the job. In the 26th year of the republic he joined a mountain corps, and then took part in Germany's takeover of Austria and march into Czechoslovakia. In the 27th year of the republic he entered the Munich Army School. In the 28th year, on graduation from the school, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the army. Not long afterward he went to America to take air corps training as well as training in the army's armored forces. In the 29th year of the republic, he returned to China.

In the 5 years that Wei-kuo was abroad, he received a lot of preferential treatment. He cultivated the manner of a professional German military officer, and wore riding boots, carried a baton, and wore a black leather overcoat. He became extremely forceful and full of initiative and self-confidence. After his stay in Germany, he went to America and learned various American-type work styles and American-type humor.

However, in the Soviet Union Ching-kuo did hard work. He was cut off from news from his native place, and his parents did not know whether he was alive or dead. His parents did not know whether he had married or had children. When Chiang T'ing-fu [5592 1694 7833], the Chinese ambassador in Russia, found him, Chiang Ching-kuo was shabbily dressed like a coolie on a Chinese dock.

By this time the natures of the two brothers had already been molded. Ching-kuo left China when he was 16 years old and returned when he was 28; Wei-kuo left China when he was 20 and returned when he was 24. By this time the two brothers had been separated for a full 15 years. They had the memory of their

childhood years and the baptism in the chaos caused by war. When the brothers met again, it was as if they had lived in separate worlds.

With Ching-kuo a Civilian and Wei-kuo a Military Man, the Two Men Had a Different Development.

However, even after returning to China the two brothers were separated. Ching-kuo went to southern Kiangsi Province, where he became an assistant director of the administrative police, starting his career at the basic level. But Wei-kuo was an army captain in Chungking at the president's side. Therefore, many rumors arose about the relations between father and sons, between the brothers, and even between Madame Chiang and the brothers. Problems similar in shape but smaller in proportion to Chinese palace-type problems appeared. The rivalry between the "main heir-apparent" and the "second heir-apparent" created some discord and unhappiness.

At that time national affairs were critical, and Chiang Wei-kuo went to the Northeast and to Shanghai, doing political and diplomatic work in both places. Wei-kuo took part in campaigns to resist Japan and fight the bandits. With one brother a civilian and the other a military man, Chiang Kai-shek's wishes for Ching-kuo and Wei-kuo were fulfilled.

In the 31st year of the republic, the brothers once visited the Northwest together. In the 33d year, Chiang Ching-kuo became the director of the Political Department in the Organization and Training Department of the Youth Expeditionary Army, and Major Chiang Wei-kuo was transferred to become commander of the 2d Battalion in the 206th Division of the Youth Expeditionary Army.

In the 34th year of the republic, Wei-kuo was transferred to an armored unit. During the Battle of Hsufeng, he was the chief of staff in the Armored Corps Headquarters. During the Shanghai Campaign, he was a major general and deputy commander of the Armored Corps. After coming to Taiwan he became the commander of the Armored Corps.

There are a lot of materials in the country on his military career, so it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of it here. What is worth going into briefly is his married life and the Hukou Mutiny.

Mystery of the Death of First Wife Shih Ching-i; His Present Wife Has Lived in New York for a Long Time.

His first wife, Shih Ching-i [4258 7234 1355], was the daughter of Shih Feng-hsiang [4258 7685 5046], the biggest industrialist in the great northwestern rear area during the war of resistance against Japan. The Shih family's "Northwest Textiles" and "Tat'ai Textiles" industries were well-known throughout the country. Unfortunately, when the family came to Taiwan it could not take these industries with it, and its life became very unlike what it had been before.

Chiang Ching-kuo and Fang Ching-liang [2455 7234 5328] went through trials and tribulations together and developed deep affection for each other. But Wei-kuo

was a "dandy," and he took to wife the daughter of a rich man. The living conditions of the families of the two brothers were poles apart. The death of Shih Ching-i in the 45th year of the republic gave rise to many rumors. Some people say that she was forced to commit suicide when it was discovered that she had used the Armored Corps facilities for purchasing materials to smuggle goods in by ship. Among the people there is even the story that she was "ordered by the emperor to commit suicide."

According to reliable information, Shih Ching-i at the time was pregnant and waiting to give birth. Because she wanted to control the time of birth she took shots at first to slow the process and then to speed it up. She had a willful personality and had been pampered since childhood. Unexpectedly, the drugs produced side effects and her condition rapidly worsened. She died of illness at the Sun Yat-sen Clinic on Canton Street, and her child died in her womb.

When Chiang Wei-kuo heard of his wife's illness he rushed back, but it was already too late to have a last meeting with her. To commemorate his beloved wife, at the former address of the "Armored Corps Home," which is now in the second section of Chingmei Hsinglong Road, he set up the Chinghsin Primary School. He also established in Taichung the "Ching-i Women's English School." He is chairman of the board of trustees at both schools.

One year later (namely, on 23 February of the 46th year of the republic), Chiang Wei-kuo was married to Miss Ch'iu Ai-lun [6726 1947 0243] at the Unity Cathedral in Tokyo, Japan. Ch'iu Ai-lun's father was once the deputy chief of the Collection Department in the Central Trust of China. Her mother is a German, so she is of mixed Chinese-German blood. Her face is the very image of Ingrid Berman. After graduating from senior middle school in Taiwan, she went to Japan to study music.

Chiang Wei-kuo's natural mother was a Japanese. When he went to Japan to get married he was accompanied by Tai An-kuo [2071 1344 0948], with whom he has a blood relationship. (He and Tai An-kuo once studied in Germany at the same time. Later Tai An-kuo was the representative in Europe of the Central Trust of China. Mr Tai died last year, and Chiang Wei-kuo took charge of the funeral arrangements.

Wei-kuo and Ch'iu An-lin have one son, named Chiang Hsiao-kang [5592 1321 0474]. He should be 23 years old this year, and he is now studying in Europe. For many years husband and wife have lived apart. Ch'iu An-lin has lived in America for a long time, and she regularly serves Madame Chiang, who lives in New York. It is said that Madame Chiang is extremely fond of Ch'iu An-lin.

After the Hukou Mutiny, He No Longer Has the Authority To Lead Troops

In the 50th year of the republic, the Hukou Mutiny occurred. Chao Chih-hua [6392 1807 5478], deputy commander of the Armored Corps, because of dissatisfaction with personnel arrangements, called his subordinates together and gave them an admonitory talk in which he tried to incite them to surround the Presidential Palace. A secret policeman disguised as a political worker responded by seizing the opportunity to disarm and arrest him. Afterward, Chao

was sentenced under military law to life imprisonment. Because he was Chao's immediate superior officer, Wei-kuo was later involved.

But Chao had been Chiang Wei-kuo's capable subordinate, and during the period that he was in Hsintien Military Prison, Wei-kuo went to visit him several times.

Since the "Hukou Incident" Wei-kuo has never formally led units. He does not have the authority to do so, and can only engage in sandtable exercises and be an armchair strategist. Regardless of the fact that he is the commandant of the War College and the Three Armed Services University, as well as the fact that he does the liaison work for the commander-in-chief, he is to keep away from the units from now on. There was a gap of about 8 years between his promotion from major general to lieutenant general, and he had to wait 15 years to be promoted from lieutenant general to general. He was promoted to general not long after his father died, on 16 August in the 64th year of the republic. At that time he was 59 years old. Many younger officers with less qualifications and poorer records of service than him would have risen to be commander-in-chief very early.

Feelings between him and his older brother are particularly good, and they became so after the death of their father and his promotion to general. He has changed the habit of liking to make fun of his elder brother. Publicly and formally he shows respect for his elder brother. This respect is sincere, but at the same time there are many factors that facilitate it.

Between Chiang Wei-kuo and Wang Shen There Is the Friction Between a Military Man and a Political Worker.

For more than 30 years, the armed forces have practiced a strict system in which general officers serve at a post or place for a fixed period of turns. This system keeps the armed forces separated from the general officers, thereby solving the problem in the mainland period of factions arising in the armed forces. Among the standing committee members in the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, although there are members who represent the military, there do not exist heads of armies who defy orders from the central government like the Chinese communists did.

Excluding Chiang Ching-kuo, Wang Sheng [3769 2573] and Chiang Wei-kuo are the most important men who still possess the power to influence the armed forces.

Because for the past 30 years Wang Sheng has been in charge of the political work system in the armed forces, this work is now ubiquitous in them and Senior General Wang of course has a considerable force of appeal in them. It was in vogue to speak of Wang Sheng as a military strongman, and this was the reason that he was bound to be driven from power sooner or later.

Because for a long time Chiang Wei-kuo has been in charge of the War College and the Three Services Staff University, almost all of the younger generation of general officers consider themselves his students and call him commandant and dean. Later he was put in charge of liaison work for the commander-in-chief, which meant that he had dealings with all service arms and often went

to various places to make speeches. This fact, coupled with his prestigious background and warm, humorous personality makes him most popular in the armed forces. His power to influence the armed forces is extensive and general.

By both personality and training, Chiang Wei-kuo does not like the political work system very much. German military men also detested the Nazi secret police and waged both open and veiled struggle against them. Perhaps it was an exaggeration in order to sow discord to say that Chiang Wen-kuo and Wang Sheng were on bad terms, but with Chiang Wei-kuo coming out to tip the balance against Wang Sheng's political system this way of putting the case was very prevalent 3 years ago.

Now Wang Sheng has fallen from power, and Wei-kuo sits in the indifferent post of head of the Organization Training Department that Wang Sheng held. It is still hard to foresee whether Wei-kuo will come into real power again.

His Strategic Theories Incur the Ridicule of Experts, and His Imprudence in Making Friends Causes People To Stare.

Chiang Wei-kuo's speeches are very well received. However, frankly speaking, his talk about Taiwan's strategic position is already outdated. For the experts, his strategic thinking is way out of line. The only use of such talk is to boost morale in the armed forces. If he went abroad probably even he himself would gain the self-knowledge to be embarrassed to say such things!

He likes to talk about traditional Chinese shadow boxing and the Five Elements, Yin-Yang and the Eight Diagrams. This kind of talk can only be amusing for laymen; for the experts it is a joke.

Sometimes his jokes are highly offensive, and even if his audience wants to laugh to show their encouragement they cannot do so. He does not have a good staff officer or good lecture notes, but rather relies completely on his image. He is respected and loved by people, but there is more love than respect.

He spends a lot of time in making speeches and engaging in social intercourse, and is the only top military leader to do so. He has many friends in all circles and is straightforward and loyal to them. Sometimes he cannot avoid being implicated in their actions.

There are many people in party and government circles who criticize him for being imprudent in making friends. For example, Ting Chung-chiang [0002 0022 3068] makes use of Chiang Wei-kuo's reputation to do a lot of business that makes money for himself, including the munitions business. The cocktail party to mark the opening of Ch'en Ch'i-li's [7115 0796 0448] (Outiwei) Company was held at the United Services Club, and both Chiang Wei-kuo and Ting Chung-chiang were honored guests. He and Liu Chia-ch'ang [0491 1367 2490] are also good friends. Liu Chia-ch'ang has done a lot of "plum blossom" singing, a form of story telling by singing to the accompaniment of a drum and various other musical instruments, to promote the movement for this art form that Chiang Wei-kuo is directing. He has close contacts with figures in motion picture and theatrical circles. His close association with the film star "Young Nobleman"

has drawn much attention. His villa in Neishuanghsia has also been criticized in the municipal assembly.

But he is loyal to his friends and attaches importance to his feelings toward them. Lu Chien [7120 7002], formerly of the MING PAO newspaper, is not allowed to return to Taiwan, but Chiang Wei-kuo's friendship with him has not lessened.

Once He Reports for Duty, Everything About Chiang Wei-kuo Is Made Public

He treats people warmly, and it is easy to get close to him. Many people want to approach him to see how the wind blows and to cultivate the friendship of a man temporarily out of luck in the hope of eventually profiting therefrom. Some figures in industrial and commerical circles approach him in the name of supporting the "Plum Blossom" movement. Also, many persons have attached themselves to him because the China Strategy Association, which he is promoting, needs funds from industrial and commercial circles. For the establishment of the Tibetan Cultural Fund, of which he is the titular head, he got more than 10 million dollars from these circles.

He was raised in the Chiang family, received a western military education, and is placed in the complex political environment of the Kuomintang. His subjective conditions and objective environment seem incompatible. He grew up in a monarch's family. His father and older brother all their lives have been steadfast and persevering amid the difficulties and dangers involved in forming a nation, and their personalities became completely different from his. Living in the shadows of his father and elder brother, his intentional display of quick wit and humor at times seems to be his best weapon of psychological self-defense.

In accordance with traditional Chinese politics, he does not have the prerequisites to be a political leader, but in accordance with the theory of democratic politics his work style of the common people and his straightforward outlook on life are highly gratifying.

Several years ago, Chiang Wei-kuo was to attend a dinner party of good friends. Because of affairs he was late in arriving. When he entered the room he shouted, "Chiang Wei-kuo reports for duty!" All those present broke out in cheers.

His work style sweeps away the dark taboos of a Chinese palace and also casts aside the sealed-off monotony of the professional military man. On the current political stage, he is too unrestrained, and it would be hard for him to fill a position of great responsibility. However, speaking of him as a person, he is a friend who takes great delight in friendship. Speaking of the Chiang family, he is a truly a gratifying difference.

9727

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TAIWAN

POSSIBILITY OF VICE PRESIDENT SUCCEEDING CHIANG CHING-KUO VIEWED

Taipei MIN-CHU TIEN-TI [THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD] in Chinese No 16, 17 Jun 85 pp 38-39

[Article by Cheng K'e-shuang [6744 0460 3642]: "Is Lee Teng-hui a Second Yen Chia-kan?"]

[Text] When Yu Kuo-hua Falls From Power, Will Lee Teng-hui Be the Successor?

In the past month a rumor about Lee Teng-hui's [2621 4098 6540] succession has caused much talk. The rumor is that Yu Kuo-hua [0205 0948 5478] within one month will leave office and that Lee Teng-hui, in the status of vice president and concurrently president of the Executive Yuan, will become Chiang Ching-kuo's picked successor. Many figures in political circles have pointed out that the reason that Yu Kuo-hua will fall from power is that he is implicated in the Shih Hsin [0577 0207] case. He is implicated because during the period that Shih Hsin was engaged in unrestrained illegal practices, Yu Kuo-hua was both the governor of the Central Bank and the principal member of the Economic Construction Council. He is not only the supreme head of the bank-examining organization but also the highest policymaker in the government's financial and banking circles. He was not the second person to understand what was going on in the course of Shih Hsin's fraudulent practices, and he also sheltered Shih Hsin, the chief culprit. Hsu Li-te [1776 4539 1795] and Lu Chien-t'ang [7120 3386 0781] were only Shih Hsin's pawns, and one after another they became scapegoats for him.

According to information disclosed from the official residence, Chiang Ching-kuo was deeply grieved about this matter. He had not expected that Yu Kuo-hua, a man known as honest, a high party and government official who had successfully passed many tests, would be on the blacklist of those implicated in the Shih Hsin embezzlement case. Therefore, with a sigh he said to Lee Teng-hui: "The only ones left who do not covet undeserved wealth are me and you!" This recognition of similarity "between envoy and master" caused Chiang Ching-kuo to trust Lee Teng-hui, who had the luck to be picked as Chiang Ching-kuo's successor.

Lee Teng-hui's background is that of a scholar. He is gentle and cultivated, not capable and experienced. His temperament is mild, and he is amiable and easy to approach, but he is weak and fearful, and has no boldness and courage.

With his temperament and past behavior, he is most suited to be a professor and scholar. As the mayor of Taipei he coped with great difficulty, as governor of the province he was obviously incompetent, and as vice president he is a "misfit." For him to be Chiang Ching-kuo's successor is simply unthinkable. In administration he is not as capable as Lin Yang-kang [2651 3152 3263], and in party-government relations he is not as capable as Ma Chi-chuang [7456 4764 1104]. He has not been popularly elected, and he has no base among the masses. He is deficient in all qualifications. Why, in the final analysis, was he picked to be the successor?

A Model of Unselfishness Puts Chiang Ching-kuo's Mind at Ease

The reason Chiang Ching-kuo picked Lee Teng-hui to be his legal successor is, first, because Lee Teng-hui has never been a hard-core follower, has behaved as a model of "unselfishness," and puts Chiang Ching-kuo's mind at ease; next, because Lee Teng-hui's image is good, he sets the best example. None of the Lee Teng-hui's, who are of the same type as Yen Chia-kan [0917 1367 3227], constitute a threat to the substantive succession of the Chiang family's third generation.

Lee Teng-hui's succession depends on the chance that Chiang Ching-kuo will vacate his post or be unable to rule. If Chiang Ching-kuo is able to complete his second term, there will be new arrangements. Given Chiang Ching-kuo's temperament, the more widespread the rumor about the succession becomes, the more disadvantageous it is for Lee Teng-hui. How can Chiang Ching-kuo, who "shuts out from the light of day" even middle-level official personnel matters, tolerate the advance disclosure to the outside world of his plan for a successor.

Therefore, even if in essence Chiang Ching-kuo has already promoted Lee Teng-hui's prestige and given him more real power, we still can only use the term "if" when visualizing Lee Teng-hui becoming Chiang Ching-kuo's named successor.

If Lee Teng-hui succeeds to the presidency, he will be the first Taiwanese in history to do so. In this event, the Taiwanese can look forward to an extrication from the problem of conflicts over provincial origin, a problem which so far has defied solution. In contrast, the power struggle within the Kuomintang is bound to intensify.

After the End of Strongman Rule the "Solitary Star" Will Have To Face the Factions Alone

After the end of Chiang Ching-kuo's strongman rule, the various forces in the Kuomintang whose factional entanglements are not clear will probably all rise up to scramble for power and profit and to form factions. With his posture of a "solitary star in political circles," and his reliance only on limited qualifications and record of service to succeed to the presidency, the technical bureaucrat faction, the palace faction, and the Taiwanese politician faction will not submit to him. Unless Lee Teng-hui intends to be only a figurehead president, he will inevitably be faced with an intense struggle.

It is a certainty that when Chiang Ching-kuo leaves them behind as "orphans," the members of the palace faction will want to put pressure on Lee Teng-hui. In the years when Yen Chia-kan was president in succession to Chiang Kai-shek, he "ruled by doing nothing." Whenever the senior members of the party and state went to ask "Mr Calm Wave" for instructions, Yen Chia-kan always "kept modesty in mind" and tactfully advised them that they "had better consult Elder Brother Ching-kuo!" After Lee Teng-hui succeeds to the presidency, if he does not follow the example of "Calm Wave" Yen by being sure to first consult the "Filial Martial Elder Brother" in all matters, would the palace faction, consisting of Huang Shao-ku [7806 1421 4474], Ch'en Ch'ang-huang [3088 2490 3562], and Yu kuo-hua, take this lying down. This is Lee Teng-hui's first difficult problem.

A boycott by the military chiefs is Lee Teng-hui's second difficult problem. Yuan Shou-ch'i'en [5913 1343 6197], Hao Pai-ts'un [6787 2672 2625], Sung Ch'ang-chih [1345 7022 1807], and Tsou Chien [6760 6197] all have a background as military officers, either detached or not detached, and have moved ahead to grasp military power. They do not have the slightest relationship with Lee Teng-hui. If their power does not revert to a period of chaos, there are great misgivings about the possibility of an ambitious military man's taking advantage of the situation to rise up to maintain an army and defy the central government.

A Second Yen Chia-kan Or a First Lee Teng-hui?

The secret service system will most likely not vow loyalty to Lee Teng-hui, but, on the contrary, will become an instrument for political strife. Ch'en Chih-yueh [3088 0037 1471], Wang Ching-hsu [3076 2417 3563], Ch'en Shou-shan [7115 1343 1472], and Weng Wen-wei [5040 2429 4850] all take their orders from and act under the command of the National Security Council. "Filial Martial" Chiang commands the National Security Bureau. Lee Teng-hui will never have leeway to get in a word of interference concerning the power of intelligence and security. The existing intelligence and security system has been painstakingly "cultivated" by Chiang Ching-kuo. The only leader it recognizes is Chiang Ching-kuo, and it is devoted heart and soul only to the protection of the Chiang family. It is completely different from the special services organization of a democratic country, which is responsible to the president but which must abide by the rules and regulations of the country's parliament designed to exercise strict control over the organization. Therefore, how could it be loyal to Lee Teng-hui when he is suddenly thrust into the presidency?

It is also doubtful that the technical bureaucrats will stick to Lee Teng-hui. In the eyes of Sun Yun-hsuan [1327 6663 3894] and Ch'en Lan-nieh [7115 5695 5262], who head Taiwan's electrical system, Chiang Yen-shih [5592 1750 1102] and Hsu Ch'ing-chung [1776 1987 6988], who head the agrotechnical system, and young technical bureaucrats like Ch'en Lu-an [7115 1462 1344] and Wei Yung [7614 6978], I think Lee Teng-hui does not even exist.

As for the Taiwanese politicians, Lee Teng-hui's rule would be a problem that would even more defy solution. Lin Yang-kang [2651 3152 3263], Ch'iu Ch'uang-huan [6726 0482 3562], Kao Yu-jen [7759 5148 0088], and Hsieh Tung-min [6200

2639 7036] for a long time have had many reservations about him. After Lee Teng-hui becomes the leader, these Taiwanese politicians will either form their own clique or join another faction, but their only goal will be to oppose Lee.

Therefore, if Lee Teng-hui succeeds to the presidency and is not willing to be a titular president, then the only thing for him to do is to carry out a big purge. At that time the violence of the counterattack stirred up by the purge will lead to a big political storm. In the final analysis will Lee Teng-hui want to be a "second Yen Chia-kan" or a "first Lee Teng-hui"? I'm afraid that nobody can answer this question now.

9727

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TAIWAN

EDITORIAL ON CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN LEFT, RIGHT FACTIONS

Taipei TSU-LI WAN-PAO [THE INDEPENDENCE EVENING POST] in Chinese 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "CPC Cannot Untie Knots of Varied Contradictions"]

[Text] This year the Chinese communists carried out a big reform in their political and military systems by making a transition from the old to the new, replacing the old with the new, and transferring power. In ideology, the outmoded theory of Marxism-Leninism has become the subject of the most heated disputes. In organizational line, the practice of breaking rules to promote new people has formed a serious antithesis with the practice of promoting people by logical order of seniority. The existence in the cadre policy of crash promotions and step-by-step promotions has already become a contradiction. Therefore, the idea that "communism is unbelievable, the communist system is unworkable, and the communist ideals are inaccessible" has been imbedded in the minds of people on the mainland, and the "three crises of faith" have deepened. Under these circumstances, political and ideological issues cannot coexist with reform. If the Chinese communist authorities stress reform, they cannot stress ideological and political work. If they stress ideological and political work, they will seriously impede reform. This has now become the most contradictory phenomenon for the Chinese communist authorities.

Last year's reform of the economic system and this year's reform of the political and military systems have revealed many shortcomings of the Chinese communists that are difficult to overcome, and have revealed the absurd fantasies of the original systems. More noteworthy is the fact that in the current reforms being made by the Chinese communists they stress that the four basic principles must be upheld, that the reforms must not depart from Marxism-Leninism, that the selection and promotion of cadres must not lead to factionalism, and that no one must dare to break the rules when making use of personnel. This is a change in name only, and the personnel readjustments can only arouse more contradictions and greater struggle.

Deng Xiaoping has put forward the "four modernizations" for cadres, namely: make the cadre ranks better educated, professionally more competent, more revolutionary, and younger in average age. He wants to completely extricate the cadre ranks from the ugly phenomenon before this in which "uneducated persons managed affairs and ultraleftists held power." However, Mao Zedong's

ideas are embedded in the cadres' minds, and it is difficult to make them disappear all at once. Like a specter, the pernicious influence of the leftist ideology lingers among the cadres. An example of it can be cited. Last summer in Liaoning Province there was an examination for enrollment in college classes in the "party" school system. The persons taking the examination were some young and middle-aged leading cadres, who either were already at their posts or held in reserve and who had been conscientiously selected and recommended by organizations at all levels. In their political examination papers the examinees maintained that the policy of "locking the country's doors against the world" was correct. They said the policy of opening to the outside world was antagonistic to the policy of self-reliance. They regarded the "open door policy" and the special economic zones as the same thing as the five trading ports in the last years of the Manchu Ch'ing Dynasty. Therefore, they thought that this was "a way of inviting capitalism to return." The pernicious influence of the leftist ideology and the rightist idea of seeking change have become strongly antagonistic. Some people wear Mao uniforms and recite Mao quotations, but the great majority of people wear western clothes and dance the disco. Therefore, starting in May of this year, in their internal propaganda the Chinese communists have once again given prominence to "strengthening political and ideological work." Of course, this is an old topic. In the Chinese communist regime, repeated and regular calls for strengthening political and ideological work are a common occurrence and not at all surprising. However, in the past 6 or 7 years, every time this issue was brought up by the Communist Party of China it showed that the Deng faction was facing big trouble on internal questions.

The present contradictions among the Chinese communists has led to the formation of two factions: The faction that gives priority to the ideological, political, and organizational line of opening to the outside world is the rightist faction. That faction that was set up by Mao Zedong during the Cultural Revolution of 10 years ago, and whose line is now called the ideological, political, and organizational line of the pernicious influence of the left, is the leftist faction. The two factions are in sharp opposition to each other.

Deng Xiaoping has been in power for nearly 7 years. The Deng faction's policy and line of opening to the outside world have been constantly and repeatedly asserted. Although the great majority of people endorse and support this policy and line, there are some diehard followers of Mao Zedong who oppose them. The fact that today there is still the pernicious influence of the leftist ideology among young and middle-aged cadres is a constant shock to the Deng faction. This is because Deng Xiaoping has concluded that the task of insuring that his line does not change after he is dead will be entrusted to the young and middle-aged cadres on the mainland. If these cadres still have ultraleft ideas, then the remnants of the "gang of four" will have an opportunity to stage a comeback and it cannot be said that the continuance of Deng Xiaoping's line will be insured.

The Chinese communists have ruled the mainland for more than 30 years. Their policies have been changeable, "stepping onto the right path of today and saying goodbye to the wrongdoings of yesterday." The western countries cherish the illusion that Deng Xiaoping's pro-West policy will last and not change, but this is wishful thinking. The current internal contradictions among the Chinese communists prove that they are unstable and changeable.

HONG KONG POLITICAL GROUPS ASK FOR CLARIFICATION OF NCNA'S ROLE

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[By Louis Liu]

[Text] Political groups have asked for a clearer definition of the role the local branch of the New China News Agency should play in assisting the setting up of the Basic Law Consultative Committee.

This follows the presence of the agency's deputy chief editor, Mr Yang Sheng, as an observer at a meeting of the six-member subcommittee set up to draft the constitution of the consultative body.

While the deputy secretary-general of the local NCA office, Mr Mao Junnian, is a member of the subcommittee, Mr Yang's presence has been interpreted in some quarters as an additional influence by China's top official organisation here.

The chairman of meeting point, Mr Lau Nai-keung, said the role and power of the NCNA should be listed clearly in the constitution of the consultative machinery.

He felt the NCNA should play an appropriate role even after the consultative committee is set up.

In the closing statement of the first full session of the Basic Law Drafting Committee held in Beijing early this month, the chairman, Mr Ji Pengfei, made it very clear the NCNA would assist in setting up the consultative body.

But what exactly he meant by assistance and whether the NCNA should continue to play a role after the setting up of the consultative body is open to interpretation.

Mr Lau said he did not feel intimidated by the presence of Mr Yang Sheng, because one has to accept the increasing influence of the local branch of the NCNA in the territory.

A member of the subcommittee, Miss Liu Yiu-chu, said the 25 members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee in Hong Kong appreciate the role of the NCNA in helping to set up the consultative body.

But she said she would like its role more clearly defined.

"Any other role the NCNA will play beyond the setting up of the consultative machinery hasn't been decided yet," she said.

She perceived the NCNA could act as both the agent and channel of consultations, whereby decisions could be arrived at by consensus rather than by taking votes.

Some critics have said that while the NCNA is an official organisation, it would be difficult for it to stay impartial when screening opinions collated.

"If the meaning of the NCNA's assistance is better defined, I think the public would be more at ease," Miss Liu said.

However, public reaction so far has not been very clear or strong to warrant raising the matter at the consultative body's preparatory committee meeting.

Miss Liu said there were many other pressing problems to be solved.

The chairman of the Hong Kong Belongers' Association, Mr Sze Chusian, said NCNA's participation in the Basic Law drafting as well as consultation committees "is a matter of course."

"Political evolution in Hong Kong is going that way," he said.

Mr Sze said Mr Yang's presence at the subcommittee meeting had made the whole picture clearer, showing precisely that NCNA will play an important role in the diplomatic games to come.

"The members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee have to respect the NCNA's opinion, whether they like it or not. This is political reality."

He said it was therefore difficult at the present time to define a strict role for the NCNA.

CSO: 4000/325

END